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Editorial Visits.

CHEYENNE — PINE BLUFF — FREMONT — PLATTE VALLEY—OMAHA.

Cheyenne is seven thousand and forty feet above the ocean surface—almost a mile and a half; high up in the Rocky Mountains, all would suppose. But no, there are no mountains near it. A wide, gently-rolling prairie stretches away to the horizon, except to the southwest, along which lies a very distant, irregular, dark range. Pilot Peak is prominent above all other points in this distant, low range; low only from distance; for sixty miles away, it would, near by, rise in grandeur to a noble height. Cheyenne is the capital of Wyoming Territory, a city of some twelve hundred people, with a prospect of gradual progress in all real interests. It has a good Congregational Church and Society, a neat house of worship, and an able, active, popular pastor, Rev. Mr. Brown; also good Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman church-buildings, and the commencement made for a Methodist. The prairie lands are wretchedly poor for cultivation, unless they can be irrigated, for which efforts are now being made. From here a railroad branches off into Colorado, ninety miles south, to Denver; while much freighting is done to the far north, and the great works of the Union Pacific Railroad are now here located and ought always to remain, all uniting to give business.

PINE BLUFF.

As we left Cheyenne, whirling away rapidly to the east, far away began to appear, clear against the horizon, an abrupt front of a distant ridge as level along its whole length as the Prairie itself, with a broad opening through which our track lay. It could not be a river bank: there was no river. It could not be a mountain range: such ranges are never even. As we came within a half-mile of it, and stopped at a station called Pine Bluff, we saw the perpendicular front was stratified, and gazed with wonder, and made inquiries; but officers could only say that the railroad survey made its height over six hundred feet, and it was called the Pine Bluffs, but none could tell us more. We wondered at its origin, and passed on wondering. Next day, finding the Surveyor-General of Colorado on board—an old Western Reserve College friend, Mr. John Pierce, who had spent six years luxuriating in the geology of the great mountains—he asserted that the origin of these Bluffs was the land surface, which was left when vast, mighty glaciers for unknown lengths of time, slowly moved by west of it, twenty, thirty, or fifty miles wide, powerfully plowing down the whole earth beneath them, and carrying away the soil down these six hundred feet, and bearing it for yet undetermined scores of miles to the south, a little east. Truly, the immense glaciers, of the wonderful glacial period, were indeed "God's plowshares," in preparing the earth for man.

On we swept all afternoon, along, to the eye, that vast prairie; but, to the surveyor's instrument, down this great western slope of the vast Mississippi Valley. The wild grass was very low, and the whole looked almost useless. The night set in upon us without change, and in the morning we were across the Platte, far down the north side. Soon, a pleasant town seemed to welcome us, called

FREMONT.

It looked like a place laid out for farmers' growth around it. The shire town of some county with a wide, rich country about it, just commencing to settle up, this place must steadily grow, because it will have a settled country to depend upon. Here we were fairly in the Platte Valley, a region perfectly level, a little descending to the east; and, a mile or more to the north, a little rolling; that was all for bluffs—if there were any—but everywhere covered with wild grass as heavy and dense as any Eastern meadow. This must be a flourishing agricultural country some day. Farmers' fields are beginning to appear, with excellent crops.

To the south, the muddy river rolls its still waters along some mile in width, but utterly worthless for navigation, as it can be waded over the whole width by a footman with ease generally. No trees are in the region except sometimes a few willows or cottonwoods near the river; yet these can easily be grown by the settlers. On we whirled through the same features of country, except a little more rolling the last forty miles, and increasing in farming settlements till, lo! we entered Omaha.

Pleasant for situation, located on varied low hills or fair bluffs, it overlooks the noble, but muddy Missouri and a fine region beyond. We could delay but a few hours going or returning, and cannot speak of it at length. It has many good buildings with fine, wide streets. The houses of the railroad offices were especially good.

Here we leave the Union Pacific Railroad, and we would in duty say, that in all things, so far as we are judges, this road, as the Central Pacific Railroad, appears substantially and honorably built, full up to a first-class single-track road, and to be every way well-conducted. Among all the employés on the way and the officers on the route, all seemed truly accommodating, kindly, and willing to impart desired information. The cars were, each class, very superior of their kind, and supplied with every convenience ever found in their several classes. And under all circumstances we think the public may feel grateful to the companies that the charges are as low as they are. With such monopolies as these companies must necessarily possess, that the charges should gradually be more and more lowered to their present sums, with a prospect of much more reduction, seems to us reason for the public to approve of the companies as doing well, and expect them still to do better, and yet better. Such we can most freely say is our view of the case, and in accordance with this we think were all the expressed views of fellow-passengers.

S. V.

Misrepresentations.

Misrepresentation is one of the most effective weapons in the armory of the demagogue, the quack, the teacher of false doctrine. With the two first it is the regular stock in trade. Misrepresentation of opponents and rivals, disparagement of their success, impeachment of their motives, depreciation of their abilities, with ridicule of every weak point and silence as to every strong one—these are the means which such men adopt to confirm their own followers in allegiance, and to attract those who are wavering. For they know quite well, that the opinions of most men are formed rather by the feelings than by the intellect.

With the last-named class of men this appeal to prejudice and ignorance seems generally to be quite unconscious, not at all done purposely, but a natural out-working, as it were, of principle. Yet the close observer can detect often the same system of means employed, whether consciously or not, to produce similar results.

The man who has thrown aside true doctrine knows perfectly well that his continued success depends upon keeping the feelings of his followers heated into a state of indignation or contempt toward "the old belief," "the orthodox doctrine," "the true-blue Calvinism." The breach must be widened, or it will soon begin to grow narrower. These opposing theological parties must be made to hate each other, or his occupation will soon be gone. It is not enough for this purpose to prove that his opponents are mistaken, they must be made out to be willfully wrong, shown up as morally deformed, all distorted with bigotry, all bristling with pride, exhibited as regardless of reason and common sense.

These may be extreme and rare forms of misrepresentation. It is generally found sufficient for all practical purposes to misrepresent the opinions, the doctrines or forms of doctrine held by one's adversary. If you have only the impudence to loudly assert that your opponent holds the damnation of unbaptized infants, you have the advantage over him. He may deny it as much as he pleases, in the pulpit, through the press, in private, it will be of no use, "something will stick." He will never get rid of it. Or, just ask an orthodox minister whether he believes the whole Bible, and if he answers, yes, turn to the passage where King Ahaziah is said to be two years older than his own father. These two tricks will not only give you the advantage in argument (!) but keep a dozen bar-rooms in a roar for weeks. When these fail, or after they are worn out, there is the endless subject of persecution. It is true, persecution has ceased for some little time, in fact, long before present denominational lines were drawn, but no matter. Everybody is very sorry for it now, and your own ancestors were engaged it just as much as those of your opponent, but no matter. It was done by a hierarchy which he detests, not a man of his party ever defends it or would repeat it, but no matter, there is nothing like it to get up an excitement. Only set people thinking of the scorched and mangled flesh and broken bones of the heretics of two hundred years ago, and their indignation can be directed into almost any channel. They are like the schoolmaster who "gets mad" at one boy and "keeps mad all day long."

It is our intention, however, to speak more seriously of some of the most common forms of misrepresentation, which slip so easily from the tongue of the opposer, that they seem almost the unconscious fruit of ignorance rather than malice. How shall we describe the self-complacent air, with which some men speak of the "old belief," as though it were something passed away in the centuries, antiquated, instead of being the cherished foundation of all the hopes of millions, in the present time. How speak of the way in which a doctrine found by thousands of earnest believers, on almost every page of the New Testament, is flippantly alluded to as "an exploded dogma." What an amount of meaning can be thrown into the pronunciation of that one word, "Calvinism." It is said that Whitefield could make his audience weep by pronouncing the word, "Mesopotamia." It seems almost a pity that he was a Calvinist, his elocution would be so effective against the stern Genevan.

Perhaps the doctrine most open to misrepresentation, and most frequently and effectively made use of for these purposes, is that of the Inspiration of the Scriptures. It is a dogma which must be proved from the nature and contents of the sacred books themselves. It is therefore difficult or impossible to prove it to the satisfaction of men ignorant of the Bible and averse to its spirit. It is a doctrine not easy to define, so as to exclude all the cavils of the unbeliever, and yet include all that is necessary as a foundation for religion. It is a doctrine, too, sometimes abused: as when, for instance, the inspiration of any particular translation is taken for granted; or when fanatics found important doctrines upon passages of doubtful genuineness, or on mere allusions, remarks by the way, quotations, figures of speech, illustrations; or when whole systems are based upon single passages, without regard to the "proportion of faith;" or when men seek to make the Bible an encyclopedia of science, literature and law; or when teachings specially adapted to a particular state of society, and directed to that alone, are made universal. How easy it is to take it for granted that these abuses represent the actual belief of the church at large. How slight a twist it takes to convert truth into falsehood; how little ingenuity is required to translate a doctrine into the dialect of an opposite theological party. What a grand opportunity is thus afforded, for denouncing "bigotry and fanaticism."

The doctrine of Verbal Inspiration has never been intelligently held by any considerable section of the church, any more than the inspiration of copyists or printers has been. That is to say, although the inspiration of the Scriptures has not been much discussed, but has rather been taken for granted, and verbal inspiration has thus, in a loose way, been believed in; yet whenever discussion has brought out an intelligent, carefully-formed verdict on the subject, it has been shown that the true doctrine of the church was not verbal inspiration. The later Jews, indeed, held this form of inspiration as applied to the books of Moses, and doubtless the idea passed over into the minds of many Christians. But very few of the Fathers, very few of the Schoolmen and few of the Reformers can be justly charged with any such opinions. Why should the notions of the Jews be charged upon us? Why should the vagaries of a single Reformed Synod, which indorses the Buxtorfian grammar and declared that the Masoretic pointing of the Hebrew text was inspired of God, be laid at the door of the church at large? Yet it is not uncommon for a "liberal" preacher or writer to quietly imply, without directly asserting, that the "old belief" includes among its "absurdities and self-contradictions" the "exploded dogma" of verbal inspiration; and then if he still holds to any form of inspiration, claim to himself great credit for having the acuteness to discover, and the candor to embrace, and the courage to declare, a more consistent and reasonable doctrine. Nothing could display more unfairness or more ignorance.

The Protestant doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures is, that they are inspired in such a sense as to make them the only and sufficient rule of religious faith and practice. The usual definition of Inspiration is: "Such a divine influence upon the mind of the sacred writers as caused them to teach in the best possible manner whatever they intended to teach, and especially, to communicate religious truth without any error." An old and valuable theological dictionary gives the following: "Any supernatural influence of God upon the mind of a rational creature, whereby he is formed to any degree of intellectual improvement, to which he could not, or would not, in fact, have attained in his present circumstances in a natural way." Moses Stuart says: "I do not apprehend that *inspiration*, whatever aid it gave a writer in the way of illumination and guidance, changed the peculiarities of that writer's style, or hindered the full and proper exercise of his logical and rhetorical powers." * * * * "Were I to choose a simile for illustration, I should say that the inspired man ascends an intellectual and moral eminence so high that his prospect widens almost without bounds, and what is altogether hidden from ordinary men is, more or less distinctly, within his view." Martin Luther might be quoted, in still stronger declarations. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, said: "It is an unwarranted interpretation of the term Inspiration to suppose that it is equivalent to a communication of the Divine perfections."

The fact is, "There is nothing new under the sun." The early Greek Christians were not fools, the Schoolmen were not obtuse. They left no region of theological speculation entirely unexplored. They "gave their minds" to this very thing, minds whose acuteness will probably never be surpassed in the world. Each heresy, each objection, each misrepresentation that comes upon the stage in "this enlightened age of progress," is only dressed up anew, in a more fashionable suit of motley, suited to the condition of science, literature, general intelligence. Origen would know the most of them at sight; Aquinas might probably furnish you with a dozen different refutations or solutions of the rest. The difficulties of verbal inspiration are not new. Long have they been the object of misrepresentation, the cause of misunderstanding, equally with everlasting punishment or the mysteries of the Trinity.

The student of theological history is the least likely of all men to be amazed or discouraged at any new developments of opinion or argument. For while he finds the same arguments, objections, assaults, misrepresentations reappearing from age to age, only taking a new coloring from the philosophy or science of the time, he sees in the church an increasing liberality in non-essentials, with a firmer union in essentials. He knows that if "modern criticism" has anything to teach, the church will learn it; if it can find any weak spots in her defenses, they will be defended and strengthened; if any untenable positions, they will be abandoned; if its misrepresentations seduce any, their places will be filled; if it can show that too much stress is laid on some particular points, she will soon conform her teaching to the true proportion of faith, and all things will work together for good.

Truth is mighty with the strength of the Eternal God! What shall prevail against her? Neither open assaults nor covert misrepresentations, neither modern criticism nor infallible authority, can so much as make her to tremble.

X.

Uncertainty.

O Father, hear!
The way is dark, and I would fain discern
What steps to take, into which path to turn:
Oh! make it clear.

My faith is weak;
I long to hear thee say, "This is the way;
Walk in it, fainting soul; I'll be thy stay;"
Speak, Lord, oh speak!

Let thy strong arm
Reach through the gloom for me to lean upon,
And with a willing heart I'll journey on,
And fear no harm.

I wait for thee
As those who, watching, wait the coming dawn;
Pant, as for water pants the thirsty fawn;
Oh! come to me.

It is thy child,
Who sits in dim uncertainty and doubt,
Waiting and longing till the light shine out
Upon the wild.

My Father! see,
I trust the faithfulness displayed of old,
I trust the love that never can grow cold—
I trust in thee.

And thou wilt guide;
For thou hast promised never to forsake
The soul that thee its confidence doth make;
I've none beside.

Thou knowest me;
Thou knowest how I now in darkness grope;
And, oh! thou knowest that my only hope
Is found in thee.

Two Years in the Home Field.

Two years ago, when we were visiting at the East, we selected the individual mentioned in the following account by Dr. Roy—in the *Congregationalist*—for our California field, and he was packed to come hither. But circumstances occurred which prevented his coming. While our personal interest in him is quicker from these facts, the record of his work is honorable to the Home Missionary men, and we transfer it for the honor and the encouragement of that class of men in our own State.

"The Congregational enterprise in Yankton, Dakota Territory," says Dr. Roy, "was started by a lady missionary in Turkey, Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, who wrote to her brother here, Judge Brookings, urging steps for such a church. He wrote to the head-quarters in New York. The telegraph was put into requisition, and Rev. E. W. Cook of Ripon, Wis., was sent on. He found, two years ago, an Episcopal society, in a small house of worship, under Dr. Hoyt as rector, and also Baptist and Methodist beginnings. Gathering a church at once, he led it on for a few months, until, in November, 1868, Rev. Joseph Ward, recently from Andover, with his wife, came on to assume the permanent pastorate. The administration of Mr. Ward has been a great success, both as respects this church and the interests of religion in the Territory. Universal respect has been won; every communion has witnessed additions; the church has assured to itself a high position; and the great work has been accomplished of building, finishing, and paying for, a house of worship. It is 32 by 56, of Gothic style, with a symmetrical spire. Its cost was a little over six thousand dollars. The lumber was brought from Chicago. The ladies, God bless them! catching the inspiration of their sister in Turkey, raised by festivals and otherwise, $1,130.50. The church was dedicated with much joyfulness. The deficit of $1,300 was raised, and now the happy pastor and happy people leave the wandering home to enter this sanctuary of rest and of work.

"Yet it is wonderful how with all this strain of home work, which has most of it been upon the pastor, he has acted as Bishop of the Territory. As the result of this oversight, yesterday, Rev. Stewart Shelden, his brother-in-law, who had been brought to the Territory, partly by the necessity of health, and partly by the missionary call, organized a church at Richland, in the valley of the Sioux, and preached in the afternoon at Elk Point, a county-seat on the Missouri River, and in the evening at Vermillion, another county-seat on the Missouri. In both of these county-seats he is soon to organize. To this trio of churches, Mr. Shelden, whose health has become rugged, will minister, under commission of the Society. Up the river twenty miles, at Bonhomme, another county-seat, where Mr. Ward has a monthly appointment, he is soon to organize; and also at Springfield, ten miles farther up, the location of the new land office, he will organize, following his first sermon in the place, in the first and only house then built in the town. Over the river, in Nebraska, he has had an afternoon appointment for some time, and there the material is showing the rudiments of organic life. At Bonhomme and Springfield, the right man (and only the right man will answer) is needed at once. At two other important points, exploration warrants immediate action. I think the most enthusiastic home missionary friends will be satisfied with the *elasticity* of this policy and work, and the most conservative will be assured that this style of laying early the foundations of the State, is the true one.

"One of the classmates of Mr. Ward took the church at Norwich, Conn., and others took important positions. But to no one of them was given more of privilege and honor than to this home missionary, who with his own hands constructed the desk upon which I write, the easy-chair upon which I sit, the table at which I eat, and the lounge upon which I recline, in this sweet home ordered by the wifely taste and culture, which would adorn society anywhere, and which is an inspiring influence in this newly-forming life of a capital. Wisely, however, is he warned from the East, "You need not think it your duty to *sand-paper* everything west of the Mississippi, even if it is never done." As a director in the public school, as the proprietor of a select school that in ideal is to grow into the State College, as a mover in the Territorial Bible Society, and as a Metropolitan Bishop, he is using the sand-paper freely, and the only effective advice will be that which secures him the relief of additional help."

THE SLAUGHTER OF WAR.—No accurate estimate as yet can be formed of the killed and wounded in the recent series of battles between the Prussians and the French, but enough is known to warrant the conclusion that the grim aggregate is equal to that of some of the great historical battles of the first Empire, and of those fought in the recent war between Prussia and Austria. At Marengo the French had 28,000 men, the Austrians 30,000, and 13,000 were either killed or wounded. At Austerlitz there were 90,000 French, 80,000 Austrians and Russians; killed and wounded, 23,000. At Jena, 100,000 French, 100,000 Prussians; killed and wounded, 34,000. At Wagram, 150,000 French, 130,000 Austrians; killed and wounded, 24,000. At Borodino, 125,000 French and the same number of Russians; loss in killed and wounded, 80,000. At Leipsic, 150,000 French, 280,000 Allies; 50,000 killed and wounded. At Waterloo, 68,000 French, 67,000 English; 14,000 killed and wounded. At Solferino, 135,000 French and Sardinians, 136,000 Austrians; loss in killed and wounded, 27,000. At Sadowa, 200,000 Prussians, 200,000 Austrians, &c.; 28,000 killed and wounded. And the French paper which gives the figures adds significantly, "and now there are 800,000 in the presence of each other, with improved means of destruction."

San Francisco, Past and Present.

THE CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS—BAYARD TAYLOR'S THIRD VISIT.

Bayard Taylor, in a letter, gives his impressions of San Francisco as seen in 1849, 1859 and 1870, and the changes that have come over it. His remarks about the Irish element in New York are entirely uncalled for, unjust and illiberal. They betray a weak prejudice which Bayard Taylor ought rather to labor to suppress than to manifest. Otherwise his sketches are very clever:

I had to begin anew and learn San Francisco over again in 1859, ten years after my first acquaintance; and I find myself obliged to do the same thing in 1870. Of course there are a few buildings, here and there, which were standing eleven years ago; but the city has disappeared, and a third has arisen in its place. Few changes have been made in the streets; they still try to scale the hills, and failing to succeed, dwindle away at the summits, so that, seen in front, there does not appear to be much growth. The city, in fact, has gone around the hills, and covered the waste, sandy tract which used to extend from Rincon Point to the Mission. In this direction its area was more than doubled—all the old features of the scenery have disappeared, and I found it difficult to recognize any former landmarks. From the Plaza, the original nucleus of the city, across to North Beach, there has been some, but less growth; while Telegraph Hill still looms up as bare, windy and forbidding as of old.

So far as the external appearance goes, San Francisco has certainly been wonderfully improved. The later architecture is of a very mixed character, but its variety adds to the picturesqueness of the general effect. There are plain masses of granite, without ornament, specimens of the Renaissance school, in red or gray stone, attempts at Palladian buildings, of stuccoed brick, and all the nameless forms in which business is wont to encase itself, jumbled together in a most irregular and therefore agreeable manner. The asphaltum trottoirs, which the climate allows, are more pleasant than stone; the wooden pavements (of the durable redwood) spare wheels and ears; and the population seems to be rapidly falling into that outdoor habit of life which characterizes the cities of the Mediterranean. I find something in the physiognomy of San Francisco which reminds me, at the same time, of New York, London and Marseilles.

The feature which delights is, that very few houses are more than four stories in height, while the most of them are only three. How much the city is brightened thereby, while Boston, New York and Chicago are made gloomy and stifling by the opposite characteristic of height, would hardly be suspected. If San Francisco owes this advantage—as well as a more solid and secure style of building—to the danger of earthquakes, then earthquakes have an æsthetic and sanitary use, and I hope the apprehension may remain, without becoming a reality. One of the hotels has an elevator, I believe, but in the others it is not needed, for the highest apartment is reached without fatigue.

There seems to be less foliage in the city than in 1859. I miss the rows of feathery acacia-trees which then lined the streets, and the gables covered with fuchsia and geranium. In the plaza, the specimens of cypress, *eucalymus deodar* and *cryptomeria* have grown until their tops feel the full force of the wind, and there they threaten to stop. A single specimen of the *araucaria excelsa* may be found in a sheltered corner behind the Post Office. Toward the Mission there are a few small but very beautiful gardens; yet I noticed that each tree was furnished with its own sheltering screen of latticework, to prevent it from being uprooted or bent out of shape by the wind.

There is more street life in San Francisco than in any city of its size in the United States. In Kearny, Montgomery and California streets, one walked in a crowd like that of Broadway—a crowd wherein you detect a dozen nationalities at once, all of whom seem to have something to do, yet none of whom, apparently, are doing anything. I find myself constantly drawn out of doors, and am always surer of meeting my acquaintances abroad than at home. The air and aspect of the place, as in London, are attractive, in spite of fog, wind and dust. In fact, the climate seems to excite and stimulate, without giving the capacity for steady, solid work. The place is already quite cosmopolitan, although not as completely so as the people suppose. The Chinese element is not much exhibited in the business part of the city; the German, French, Spanish and Italian characteristics are here and there manifested, but I only notice an increase of Irish blood in the last eleven years. This element threatens to become predominant, as it already is in New York, and with the same results. It taints the municipal government; it buys its supremacy by jobs and contracts; it shapes the course of justice according to its prejudices, and contributes more than any other influence to establish the Tyranny of Labor in California.

I do not mean that all these consequences are yet clearly manifest. Some of them exist only in their beginnings; but I think the general drift of affairs may be perceived. The hostility to Chinese immigration, for instance, comes chiefly from this element, and we should hear little of it were it not for the political use to which it is so easily applied. Some of the bitterest anti-Mongolians in California are the very men who have made the freest use of Chinese labor, and who are thoroughly aware how much of the material development of the State has been drawn from this source. So far, I have found in private only a good report of the Chinese immigrants, and I have seen no public evidence of a prejudice against them, although I am told that a "demonstration" occurs on the arrival of each steamer from Asia.

We Americans have an absurd idea that the census makes a city. I suppose San Francisco has a population of 150,000 (it claims 175,000), yet it has much more the varied, independent, liberal character of a city than Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or even Philadelphia, with its 800,000. I might also add that it surpasses them all—probably owing to its long isolation—in local variety; while it is behind them all in moral and intellectual activity. The elements of which it is composed have not yet fully coalesced; the race which shall give it its distinctive higher character has not yet grown up. The interest on which the city was founded was—business; the power which has built it up so astonishingly was—business; and the only new interest which has been added, in twenty-one years, is luxurious living. If a San Franciscan eats and drinks well and makes money, he is happy.

The hotels are better than in New York—better and cheaper. For $3 (gold) per day you have a spacious room and meals, not only of the most satisfactory richness and variety, but so served that your relish is increased instead of being taken away. The custom of giving you a dozen little "dabs" of cold vegetables, on as many diminished plates, has not yet reached here; the steaks and chops are succulent and not greasy, and the sauces, strange as it may seem, have different flavors. Dinner is always served at six, and the only imperfect meal is the mid-day lunch, which invariably consists of stewed mutton and hash. Most persons drink tea with the latter. Nothing surprises me more than the very light consumption of the excellent native wines. At the restaurants you can get a bottle of very fair wine for 15 cents, and dine better and cheaper than anywhere in the East; but our extremes of abstinence and excess seem to reign here as there.

I begin already to suspect that there has not been much growth, except of a material character, since I was last in California. This is a point, however, upon which one should not write without more experience.

The Climate of Idaho.

Persons are frequently at a loss to know why this territory has such a charm about it; that when a change of residence to some other country has taken place, there seem to be such pleasant recollections of their former home. Meet an Idahoan in California, where he is fanned by the soft breezes that ripen the fruits that skirt the gulf, or who has his habitation in the lovely valley of the Sacramento, or the Wallamet in Oregon; or find one who has settled down among the scenes of his earlier life among the Atlantic States, and he loves to tell what a good time he had in Idaho; how healthy and happy he was, and how he would like to live the "golden days" over again. There seems to have been a charm over the days of his sojourn among the granite mountains that never is lost, and pleasant memories that never fade. He will tell you that he had hard work and poor fare; that he delved in mud and water, and lived on coarse food; that he had a pine-tree for a shelter, and a single piece of blanket for his bed; but still he had good luck and splendid health, and that the happiest days of his life were spent thus. "I didn't like the country much," he is apt to say, "but I did like the climate and the people." And here lies the secret of this lingering fondness for Idaho. The climate cannot be surpassed in the temperate latitudes. The lowest valleys are several thousand feet above tide-water, while the mining camps are frequently from five to eight thousand feet, and but little under the line of perennial snows. The elaborate ranges of mountains which lie between us and the Pacific ocean milk the clouds ere they reach us, and hence we have a sky that, whether it be spring, summer, autumn or winter, is seldom clouded, and an atmosphere as pure and cool as it is dry. This freedom from moisture is a sort of antidote for the heat of the sun in summer and the bitterness of the cold in winter. A person will sit so overcome with the heat at Acapulco, for instance, that active exercise would endanger life, yet the thermometer will mark only somewhere in eighty. Here the miner or the farmer will labor without discomfort in the broad glare of the sun when the thermometer marks 95 in the shade. Again, in winter with the cold down to zero, and the timber cracking with cold and frost, men stir abroad in the streets without overclothes of any kind, and with perfect impunity. Idaho experiences a few weeks of hot weather in summer, and as many generally of cold in the winter of each year; but it has always been a noticeable fact that these extremes are felt less than in any other country. Our air is dry, pure and bracing. The health of the individual is good, he is full of cheerfulness and energy, and when he makes a change he realizes the difference between this delightful, bracing and elastic climate, and any other in which he may go. In the heat of the summer, when the sun has set, the cool breath of the mountains comes down to temper the air, and at bed-time we are ready for blanket covering, and enjoy the most delicious temperature for sleep. A person will suffer more from stifling hot nights in the valley of the Mississippi in one summer month than he will in Idaho in a lifetime. Hence, after a residence of a year or two in this territory, it is almost universal that we find the emigrant extolling the halcyon time that he wandered among our mountains or dwelt in our valleys. Our country may be less fruitful on account of this; irrigation must supply the place of showers, and other pursuits than agriculture be found, but no hardier, wealthier, or more cheerful race of men can be found in the world than the travelers of Idaho.—*Idaho Statesman.*

Sensible View of the Dickens Question.

After all, the best word on the whole, that has been uttered on this subject, is in the last number of *Appleton's Journal.* It is not often, in these days, that a literary journal plants itself on higher ground than many representatives of the evangelical press and pulpit:

Dickens is before us as a teacher and as a guide; and it is very proper for us to ascertain whether his example in all things can be safely followed. That Dickens was a Christian in the strict, orthodox sense of that word, is not claimed by his friends; but, on account of his kindly spirit, his humane sentiments, his genial tenderness, and his eloquent inculcations of charity and brotherly love, it is vehemently asserted that, in all essential things, he was a true Christian. We even find this sentiment enforced from some of our pulpits, and paraded with great pomp of diction in some of our religious journals. Of course this argument is essentially, radically and mischievously false; it is a mere sentimental glamour, very taking, no doubt, to certain minds, but it is one of those unscientific processes of thought, now so common, which lead to the confusion of all logic, empty words of all distinctions, and make up of all argument a chaos. To Charles Dickens let us give the fullness of his due. Let us not merely acknowledge the splendor of his genius, but confess that his writings have exercised an admirable influence upon the public heart. Let us concede that he has supplemented two or three of the teachings of Christianity more eloquently and more effectually than any other writer that ever lived—and this is the highest of praise. But don't let us for a moment assume that his humanitarianism is or can be a substitute for Christianity, or that it, except in an imperfect and incomplete way, represents Christianity. Christianity is a definite and simple thing. It consists of certain dogmas of faith as well as of rules of conduct. Sympathy and kindliness form a portion of Christian duty, and are truly excellent things; but, if we assume that they constitute the Christian creed, then the church and all our religious organizations have no necessary or suitable purpose, and the hundred thousand temples that dot the land are useless mockeries. The preacher in such a case might be appropriately supplanted by the novelist, and the whole spiritual relation of our souls to things divine would yield to an exaltation of our relations to things human. Those pastors and others who so enthusiastically lift Dickens' humanitarianism to a level of Christianity scarcely can know what they are doing. They are simply telling the world that the whole Christian theory as it has been expounded for eighteen centuries is a mistake—making good nature and kindly sympathies convertible terms for faith and prayer. Assuredly these men can sufficiently admire the genius of a great novelist without emptying Christianity of nearly all its significance in order to do so. They can build a monument to the fame of a good man without emptying Christianity of nearly all its significance in order to do so. They can build a monument to the fame of a good man without pulling down the columns of the temple.

Catholic Words against Infallibility.

Among those in the Council at Rome who spoke against the dogma were some of the most learned and eminent prelates. Dr. Hefele, Bishop of Rothenburg, formerly professor of theology in Tubingen, a pupil of Moehler, and the author of the most elaborate history of Councils (6 vols. so far), who probably knows more about Councils than any man living, boldly declared in his speech that he could yield the primacy and jurisdiction over his conscience to no one but God alone. Cardinal Schwarzenberg's speech on the subject is pronounced a masterpiece of fearless eloquence. I translate the following extract from a German church journal: "Pope Benedict XIII once charged the College of Cardinals to tell him the truth under all circumstances, no matter how disagreeable it might be to him. Backed by this Papal request, I shall tell the whole truth, and protest, beforehand, against any interruption or attempt to silence me. In my fatherland (Bohemia) the Hussite movement is still burning beneath the ashes; and among the Catholic nations also the great question of a radical reformation of the Church in head and members (*reformatio in capite et membris*) continues to be a live problem that anxiously waits its solution. Considering the political agitation which has taken hold of all nations, the ecclesiastical foundation is shaking beneath our feet. And in such a critical moment you dare to break down the barriers wisely put up by our fathers, to attack the authority of the episcopate, to deny the ancient principle of the supreme power of Ecumenical Councils in matters ecclesiastical, and bring again on the tapis as the latest dogma the long exploded project of the personal infallibility of the Pope—a project which is unanimously rejected by common sense and which ye know the world will never accept. It is asserted that you firmly believe in what you present as your profoundest conviction on this subject; but how can you presume to force me and those who think like me to acknowledge as true and right what appears to us an absurdity? If you carry your point, schismatic movements and apostasy from Rome will be inevitable."

RESTORATION OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.—The following directions for restoring persons apparently drowned are issued by the Humane Society, and should be known by all:

Treatment of Drowned Persons.—I. Send, with all speed, for medical aid, for articles of clothing, blankets, etc.

II. Treat the patient on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest freely to the breeze, except in too cold weather.

III. Place the patient gently on the face (to allow any fluids to flow from the mouth).

IV. Then raise the patient into a sitting posture, and endeavor to excite respiration—

1. By snuff, hartshorn, etc., applied to the nostrils;

2. By irritating the throat by a feather or the finger;

3. By dashing hot or cold water alternately on the face and chest. If there be no success, lose no time, but

V. Replace the patient on his face, his arms under his head, that the tongue may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free, and that any fluids may flow out of the mouth, then

1. Turn the body gradually but completely on the *side, and a little more,* and then again on the face, alternately (to induce inspiration and expiration).

2. When replaced, apply pressure along the back and ribs, and then remove it (to induce further expiration and inspiration), and proceed as before.

3 Let these measures be repeated gently, deliberately, but efficiently and perseveringly *sixteen* times a minute *only. Continuing* these measures, rub all the limbs and the trunk *upward* with warm hands, making *firm pressure* energetically. Replace the wet clothes by such other covering, etc., as can be procured.

THE following story is told of Rev. Dr. Taylor, the noted New Haven theologian: "Profound in metaphysics, but not versed in science, he was an obstinate defender of the literal interpretation of the six days of creation in the Book of Genesis, as against the idea of six long periods of time, which Professor Silliman advocated. One day Professor Silliman took Dr. Taylor into the geological cabinet, and confronted him with several trilobites in rocks of the lower strata, and said: 'Now, Dr. Taylor, how did these once living animals get into this position, except as the rock gradually formed about them in one of those long early periods?' 'Nonsense, nonsense,' answered Dr. Taylor; 'do you think that God, when he made the rocks, couldn't have stirred in the things just as easy as a cook stirs raisins in a pudding or cake?' Professor Silliman was so disgusted that, perfection of courtesy though he was, he put on his hat, without reply, walked straight out of the building, and did not say a word to Dr. Taylor for three weeks."

GEN. VON MOLTKE'S TACITURNITY.—General Count Moltke has (says a Berlin correspondent) become more taciturn than ever, and as this is well known, scarcely anybody speaks to him, but everybody waits until he speaks. People here are so accustomed to his peculiarities and solitary habits—evidently the result of constant pondering over his duties—that they even feign not to see him when he passes. Yet he can express himself very fluently and very clearly on occasions, as I myself can testify, having heard him once explain the topography of the seat of the Danish war. Some few days ago the tacit convention was broken by an individual who claims to be one of the grandees of the bourse. "Well," he said, on meeting the General in the street, "how are things getting on, General?" "Thank, you, sir," replied the General; "my rye-crops are getting on beautifully, but my potatoes are very backward." The bourse gentleman disappeared.

THE "nearly illegible" condition of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence is due to the experiment of an artist made in President Monroe's time. He applied to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, to be allowed to take a facsimile of the signatures from the original parchment, by applying a dampened sheet of paper, which he represented would be an entirely harmless operation. Mr. Adams objected to the experiment, apprehending damage to the document; but the President thought there was no danger; and so the transfer was made, and the result has been as Mr. Adams feared—the original signatures have been nearly ruined, only the stronger ones being at all legible.

GENERAL STEINMETZ, who commands one of the corps of the Prussian army, and who is often mentioned in the dispatches, is seventy-four years of age. He began his military career in the wars of the first Napoleon. In May, 1813, he fought as a lieutenant at the battle of Bautzen and was severely wounded. He fought in France in nearly all the engagements in 1814, and entered Paris with the allies when Napoleon was overthrown. It is particularly noticeable that nearly all the officers of high rank on both sides in the present war are upward of sixty years of age.

Ministerial and Church Directory.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.	Supt. Sab. School.
CALIFORNIA.	*Congregational.*		
Alameda	Without Charge	Rev. W. A. Tenney	
Anaheim		Rev. Josiah Bates	
Angels Camp	Congregational	Rev. R. Graves	
Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson, Acting	Deacon H. W. Brewer.
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Cache Creek	First Congregational		
Calico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. J. B. McLane, Acting	
Colonna	First Congregational		
Copperopolis	First Congregational		
Dixon	First Congregational		
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings	
Eden Plain	First Congregational		
El Dorado	First Congregational		
Eureka	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills	
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev. Mr. Bishop	
Lockeford	First Congregational		
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves	
Murphy's	First Congregational		
National City	First Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr	
Nevada City, cor Church and Main sts	First Congregational	Rev. A. Parker, Acting	
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. Price	
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. George Mooar, D.D.	Dr. R. E. Cole.
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev D. B. Gray	Henry A. Palmer.
Oakland, Broadway	Mission	Rev. J. K. Kimball, Acting	William Jordan.
Oakland	Prof. University California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland			
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. Y. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational	Rev. G. P. Buchanan, Acting	
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. C. J. Hutchins	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational	Rev. Mr. Bishop	
Redwood	First Congregational	H. E. Jewett	
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell	
Rocklin	Congregational		S. C. Brown.
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D.	
San Andreas	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves	
San Bernardino	First Congregational	Rev. J. Bates	
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. W. C. Merritt	
San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D	L. B. Benchley.
San Francisco, Taylor near Geary	Second Congregational	Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Acting	E. D. Sawyer.
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	William Johnston.
San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell	Green St. Congregational	Rev. E. Corwin	H. H. Lawrence.
San Fran., nor. side Bryant bet 3d & 4th	South Park Congregatn'l		G. F. G. Morgan.
San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Drumm	Mariners', (undenomin'l)	Rev. J. Rowell	F. W. Gill.
San Francisco	Supt. of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. H. Warren	
San Francisco	City Missionary	Rev. J. P. Moore	
San Francisco	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett	
San Francisco	Prof. Theolog'l Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton	
San Juan	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting	
San Mateo	First Congregational	Rev. T. H. Rouse	
Santa Barbara	First Congregational	Rev. E. E. M. Betts	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson	
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. W. Frear	
Satacoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
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Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. J. H. Strong	
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational		
Wheatland	First Congregational		
Woodbridge	First Congregational		
Woodland	First Congregational	Rev. S. Rosboro	
OREGON.			
Albany	First Congregational	Rev. W. R. Butcher	
Astoria	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Clark	
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, Acting	
Dalles	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller, Acting	
Eugene	Without Charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson	
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D., Acting	
Forest Grove	Pres't Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D.	
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman	
Forest Grove	Without charge	Rev. E. Walker, Acting	
Hillsboro	First Congregational		
Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, Acting	
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D	
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. P. S. Knight	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. O. Dickinson	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. J. F. Damon	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	Missionary	Rev. C. A. Huntington	
Seattle	First Congregational	Rev. J. F. Damon, Acting	
Walla Walla	First Congregational	Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Acting	
Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, N. S.*		
Alameda	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. F. Dewing, Acting	
Alvarado	First Presbyterian		
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting	
Centerville	Without Charge	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch	
Centerville	Presb. Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier	
Columbia	First Presbyterian		
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting	
Marysville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKaig, D.D.	
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting	
Napa	Without charge		
Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th	First Presbyterian	Rev. Dr. Poor, Pastor elect	
Oakland	College of California	Rev. S. H. Willey	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. Sessions, D.D	
Oakland	Pres't Fem. Col. of Pacific	Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D.D.	
Placerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Newell	
Red Bluff	First Presbyterian		
San Buenaventura	Presbyterian	Rev. T. E. Taylor, Acting	
San Francisco, Mission St. bet. 3d & 4th	Howard Presbyterian	Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D.	S. I. C. Swezy.
San Francisco, Fell St., near Octavia	Westminster Presbyterian		Charles Gedes.
San Francisco, cor. Folsom & Seventh	Emanuel Presbyterian	Rev. J. Pierpont, Acting	
San Francisco, Potrero	Olivet Presbyterian	Rev. John Brown, Acting	
San Francisco	Editor Occident	Rev. Dr. R. Woodbridge	
Santa Clara	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting	
San Jose	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. Alexander, Acting	
San Leandro	First Presbyterian		
Sonora	First Presbyterian		
Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting	
NEVADA.			
Austin	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. H. Sloat	
Carson	First Presbyterian	Rev. I. N. Hurd, Acting	
Carson	State Geologist	Rev. A. F. White	
Virginia	First Presbyterian		
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, O. S.*		
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Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting	
Benicia	First Presbyterian		
Bloomfield	Big Valley Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Bodega	Shiloh Presbyterian	Rev. R. McCulloch	
Chico	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting	
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian		
Ione	First Presbyterian		
Jackson	First Presbyterian		
Napa	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Wylie	
Napa		Rev. J. Wylie	
Rio Vista	Without charge	Rev. B. J. Low	
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Smartsville	First Presbyterian		
Stockton	First Presbyterian	Rev. B. E. S. Ely, Acting	
Tomales	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Two Rocks	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
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Brownsville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Reasoner	
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Diamond Hills	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Robe, Acting	
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Jacksonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting	
Portland	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
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Literary Notices.

PERIODICALS.—The magazines are arriving rapidly. *Putnam's* has an article on New York Society in the Olden Time, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip. The new Episcopal Deacon, Dr. S. Osgood, contributes concerning Salt Water Ethics. The many readers of the Brontes will be pleased with a new sketch of Haworth. Gen. Alvord discusses the N. W. Boundary Dispute. He thinks the American claim is clear, and should be maintained. We have specified articles enough to insure a good number ....*Harper's* devotes its leading article, illustrated, to the Mediterranean of the Pacific—that is, Puget Sound. Our northern neighbors should be gratified with the attention now paid to this fine region. Other illustrated pieces are South-Coast Saunterings in England, Frederick the Great—both continued—and Among the Peaches. But there is an embarrassment of riches in the contents of this magazine. Both are to be had at Mr. W. E. Loomis'....Arthur's *Home Magazine*, with its usual pretty pictures, and fashion-plates, and stories, has also a Prize Temperance Story, from Wood's *Household Magazine*. The *Children's Hour*, by the same Philadelphia house—T. S. Arthur & Sons—is attractive to the children.

MISCELLANY.—We have been quite elated with the following notice, which appears, if we mistake not, in the *Christian Register*, of Boston, concerning a Californian, well known in this office: "And it is pleasant to see—if Mr. Harte 'does,' as may be supposed, the regular criticism of the *Overland Monthly*—what a power of style this man has, apart from his vernacular, and how trained and thoughtful his literary perceptions are. His criticisms have the weight and pungency of Lowell's, with far smoother execution and a broader sympathy; he has Howell's humor and delicacy, with more robustness and a steadier judgment." .... Prof. J. D. Dana, in a recent letter in the *Interior*, gives the following as his position on the theory of Natural Selection: "There is no question, first, that geological time has been of vast length; second, that there is an historical order in the rocks of the globe, and that the process of the world's creation may be, to a large extent, read in the rocks; and third, that there has been a system of progress in the earth's living species from the simpler forms of earlier time to man. But, while adopting these conclusions, in common with all geologists, I have no faith in the Darwinian scheme of deriving man through a gradual development upward from the monkey, or of evolving a system of life through 'Natural Selection.' I deplore the misuse of science in the support of materialistic views, not uncommon among those who adopt the Darwinian hypothesis."

Educational Notes.

Worship at Cornell.—To "discard the idea of worship, has never been dreamed of in our plans," say the Cornell authorities. "The first plan of buildings and the last embrace a University Chapel. From yonder chapel shall daily ascend prayer and praise. Day after day it shall recognize in man not only mental and moral, but religious want. We will labor to make this a Christian institution; a sectarian institution may it never be." We should delight to hear as much from the University of California.

Other Facts about Cornell.—Thomas Hughes has been there and gives an account of it in *McMillan's Magazine*, under the title of "The Youngest Anglo-Saxon University." Every student has to attend courses in Human Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. The discipline is military. President White expects girls to be admitted sometime, not yet. Mr. Hughes has favorable notions of Cornell, and hopes Oxford will learn from this experiment.

So Like.—In an article in the *British Quarterly* we find the following, *apropos* to the opening of Brecon College: "Almost all the institutions which aim at the education of the dissenting ministry, like many of the great monastic foundations of Europe, have had humble beginnings, originated by private enterprise, personal zeal, and enthusiastic self-sacrifice."

Educational Interests in Kansas.—The facilities for education in Kansas are unusual in so young a State. The State University at Lawrence has an endowment in money and land of more than $400,000, and had 165 students during last year. The Agricultural College at Manhattan estimates the value of its endowments at more than $500,000, and last year had 200 pupils. It has a military Department conducted by General Davidson, of the regular army, as well as classical and scientific departments. The State Normal School has two branches—one at Emporia, in the southern part of the State; the other at Leavenworth.

The Marking System.—Columbia College a year and a half ago abolished the "odious" marking system, and threw its students upon their good behavior with reference to deportment and regularity of attendance on college duties. It has been found necessary, however, at Columbia to make attendance on the college exercises once more compulsory and to instruct the Professors to determine, from month to month, the standing of the students—either by the marking system, or by any other system, which they may devise—the marks thus given to be averaged with the term examination marks in fixing the final status of the student. It has been found, further, that the students can neither be trusted to regulate their own deportment, nor can any reliance be placed on their parents to do the work of college discipline.

Marietta Congregational.—Whatever (writes President Tuttle) the late Old-School men may say or refrain from saying, they undoubtedly regard Marietta College as a Congregational institution. They allege that Congregationalists have controlled, both in the Faculty and Board, and that even now the Episcopal Church is as strongly represented in the Faculty as the Presbyterian, and that this has been so from the beginning. To this the friends of the college respond with great candor that Congregationalists in Marietta and New England have furnished most of the money to build and endow the college, and *yet* its Faculty and Board have refused to make it or regard it as a Congregational College, their only aim being to make it a *Christian* college.

Consolidation and Cheers.—Until recently "Washington and Jefferson College" was two separate and independent institutions—Washington College at Washington, Pa., and Jefferson College at Canonsburgh, Pa., only seven miles apart. Under a new charter, obtained in the spring of 1869, they are now a consolidated College, with the combined name of both, and located at Washington, Pa. Dr. Charles C. Beatty, President of the Board, announced, amid deafening cheers, that the Board had unanimously elected the Rev. George P. Hays, of Alleghany City, President of the College.

Money for Colby University.—At Waterville Commencement, the Trustees voted to raise $50,000, of which $25,000 are for the laboratory and cabinet; $20,000 additional to the permanent fund, and $5,000 to remodel the old chapel into recitation rooms. Hon. Gardner Colby subscribed $10,000; Hon. J. Warren Merrill, $10,000; Hon. Wm. Wording, $10,000; Hon. Abner Coburn, $10,000; President Chaplin, $1,000; Dr. George A. Pierce, $1,000; other alumni and friends, $3,000.

Olivet College.—The Presbyterian denomination has become represented on the Board of Trustees and in the Faculty, and the two denominations are emulating each other in their advancement of the endowment. Four gentlemen in Detroit, of whom two are Congregationalists and two Presbyterians, have expressed their intention to give each $10,000 toward an increase of its funds.

Pronouncing Greek and Latin.—In the Philological Convention at Rochester, the Committee on Greek and Latin Pronunciation brought in their report, recommending that the diphthong *au* be sounded like the English *ou*, the diphthong *ou* like the English *oo*, and the Greek *eu* like the English *you*. They also advised that in reading Greek verse the rhythmic accent be preferred to the written. Upon these points they were unanimous.

American Colleges Preferred.—The will of Mr. George William Whistler, of New York, but late of Brighton, England, which has lately been proved in London to the amount of $500,000, directs that his children shall reside in America until they have attained the age of twenty-one, and that his sons receive their education at one of the colleges in that country.

Vassar Good Fortune.—A wealthy citizen of Poughkeepsie, recently deceased, Mr. Jacob P. Girard, has left $30,000 to endow a Professorship of Natural History, and $2,000 to procure a collection of North American birds, for Vassar College.

A Memorial.—Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, has given $25,000 to Dennison University in memory of his dead daughter, Marie Louise.

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"In the *Overland Monthly* for June we find a rich supply of literary food. The variety is something extraordinary."—Spare Hour, S. F.

"The June number of this magazine is a first-rate one, fitly closing the fourth volume and the second year of its existence. This year the *Overland* has more than fulfilled all that the most ardent of its friends could have wished for it. There has been no diminution of vigor, no letting down of the high standard which it assumed from the first, and under its present able editorial management, its early promise is likely to be more than realized in its maturer years."—Alta.

"Published at San Francisco, and heading the literature of the Pacific slope, the *Overland* is one of the best, ablest, and most readable monthlies published. Every article and contribution in its pages is interesting and entertaining."—Telegraph, Dixon, Ill.

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"The best magazine for May that has come to our table is the *Overland*. It has no continued stories, which to bored readers of the Eastern magazines, three-quarters of whose pages are filled with bits and mouthfuls of things that have no relation either way, is a relief, and all its contents are fresh, racy, and entertaining."—Evening Post, Hartford, Conn

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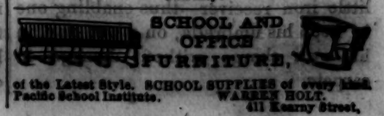

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Communications intended for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to "*Editors of The Pacific.*"

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

OUR informant last week was mistaken about the antecedents of Noah Flood, one of the candidates for Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, and for that reason we were misled in our statement. The following note will set the matter right:

EDITOR PACIFIC:—In your issue of the 18th inst. occurs a misstatement which must have originated from your confounding the name of Noah F. Flood, Esq., Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools, with that of some other person. Mr. Flood taught the Public School in Downieville for eighteen months while I was County Superintendent of Schools of Sierra County. He was not a secessionist during the war, nor since; he is an American, and a Protestant by education, although not a member of any church. JAMES M. HAVEN.

POSTURE IN STUDY.—The lounge has established its claim to a place in every well-furnished study. Ministers generally regard it as essential; and the inner offices of studious lawyers will not be apt to be without it. One who can think without pen in hand, who prefers to know what he wants to say before he sits down to write it, soon learns the uses of a lounge. The body rests, and one's whole vigor goes to spur the worker within. But we question very much the wisdom of such an indulgence. We doubt whether a recumbent position is a healthful one for study. Indeed, we have ceased doubting, taught by hard experience. It is not that the posture affects very much the circulation of the blood. We believe that in a healthy body the life-currents will take care of themselves in any not unnatural position. But the habits of the mind, once fixed, are not easily reversed. Place and time and posture, and even very insignificant circumstances are made by it to be essential. A quill had to be placed on Neander's lecture-desk to be pulled to pieces in his fingers while he talked. If the quill failed, the lecture failed, irredeemably. Many come to be dependent on the study-room, or the study-hour, or the pen in hand for their best work. And a man who forms the habit of summoning his mind to work by throwing himself on a lounge, will soon find the mind holding him awake when he has lain down to sleep. But then those sleepless hours of night, how rich they can be! so still, so cool, so inspiring! The mind revels in its opportunity, and while you continue young and strong, you declare such a night to be cheap at the cost of the following day. But it costs more than the following day. It costs, by and by, disordered nerves and a quivering pulse, and trembling limbs, and a physical system shattered. The true posture for study is not the one you assume when study should be laid aside and one's duty is to sleep. And we advise young students not to learn this by experience, but to believe it on our word.

SCHOOL MONEYS.—The following is the semi-annual apportionment of common-school moneys for the half-year, ending August 1, 1870:

Alameda	$4,573 20	Placer	$2,171 27
Alpine	88 58	Plumas	615 94
Amador	1,928 16	Sacramento	5,187 08
Butte	2,161 97	San Bernardino	1,393 59
Calaveras	2,258 79	San Diego	721 00
Colusa	967 17	San Francisco	26,558 55
Contra Costa	2,365 91	San Joaquin	4,433 12
Del Norte	253 38	San Luis Obispo	1,179 35
El Dorado	2,418 44	San Mateo	1,597 53
Fresno	791 04	Santa Clara	5,817 44
Humboldt	1,436 85	Santa Cruz	2,475 09
Inyo	80 34	Shasta	1,016 61
Kern	313 12	Santa Barbara	1,740 70
Klamath	216 30	Sierra	1,099 01
Lake	782 80	Siskiyou	1,483 20
Lassen	357 41	Solano	3,329 99
Los Angeles	1,556 71	Sonoma	5,521 83
Mariposa	822 97	Stanislaus	1,344 15
Marin	1,143 30	Sutter	1,200 98
Merced	710 70	Tehama	791 04
Mono	129 78	Trinity	461 44
Mendocino	1,868 42	Tulare	1,263 81
Monterey	2,331 92	Tuolumne	1,894 17
Napa	1,778 81	Yolo	2,057 94
Nevada	4,114 85	Yuba	2,190 81

Number of children entitled to receive, 112,743; amount per capita, $1 03; whole amount subject to apportionment, $116,699 48.

A SCOTCH NOTION.—One little device, says the same traveler, in the furnishing of the church impressed me as very serviceable, and worthy a Yankee, rather than a Scotchman. At the end of each pew, outside, was fixed what looked like a large door-knocker; directly under which, on the floor, was a little iron receiver—thus enabling one to keep his umbrella, on a wet day, in his own charge, without damage to carpets.

What Napoleon would have Done.

M. Moreno, a Madrid publisher, has published a document entitled "The First Battle between the French and the Prussians and the Will of the Emperor Napoleon." After describing the battle, it gives the supposed will as follows:

"I, Napoleon III, by the grace of God, etc., about to undertake a struggle on the success of which depends not only the future of France, but of Europe, declare my desire to be that the policy of the empire and that of my successor after me should be as follows: 1. Prussia to be reduced to her former limits, and the German Confederation to be placed under the protectorate of Austria. 2. Hanover and the other small States of Germany to be reconstructed as before the treaty of Prague. 3. France to be indemnified by the Rhine provinces. 4. The independence of Poland to be negotiated for with Russia and Prussia, and to be ruled by a King of the Bonaparte family. 5. Belgium to be annexed to France, and King Leopold to be made King of Bavaria, who is to be deprived of his kingdom and throne. 6. Russia to be indemnified for the loss of Poland by the Roumanian provinces, but on the condition that she will respect Turkey. 7. The policy towards Rome to depend on circumstances. 8. Prince Alphonso, if his legitimacy is not disputed, to be placed on the throne of Spain; France to receive by way of compensation the Balearic Isles as a counterpoise to England, which possesses Malta and Gibraltar in the Mediterranean. 9. Portugal to be annexed to Spain. 10. France to be ruled by a regency composed of the Empress, two princes of the blood, two marshals, two senators and two deputies till Napoleon IV has attained his twentieth year."

There is little doubt that Napoleon had some such plan as this in his mind. His propositions to Bismark, which assumed the outline of a secret treaty, disclose as much. The suggestion that Austria with 8,000,000 of people should assume the protectorate of the German Confederation with nearly 40,000,000 of people, sounds oddly at this date. Just now, Napoleon is, by the fortunes of war, under terrible bonds to keep the peace in Europe. His menacing attitude has kept the whole continent in a state of watching and armed neutrality. At this time of writing, Prussian scouts are within an hour's ride of Paris; and Napoleon has ceased to govern France.

F. A. Ross, Again.

Dr. F. A. Ross, of Huntsville, Ala., has written a spicy letter to the *Christian Observer*, of Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va., in which he tells his brethren of the Southern Presbyterian Church that the Old School and New School united South just as truly as they have since done North. He was himself a New School man, and glories in it! Moreover, he says: "I foretell the time will come, and much shorter than the memory of the oldest inhabitant, when my esteemed brethren, from whom I differ, will be very sensitive, if reminded they ever gave to the world the notion that the Presbyterian Church South was the sole depository of the true faith, as to *Christ's Crown and kingdom*. Truly, this high pretension rests upon sand. It is built upon the utterly erroneous conception that, when Christ said, "My Kingdom is not of this world," he meant that the Church, *in its organized form*, is neither to speak nor act in reference to the political or other business of this world. The assembled body is not so to act; nor the individual Presbyter! Now, Messrs. Editors, I think Christ uttered these words in regard to His Spiritual Kingdom; composed of regenerated souls in all ages—that kingdom of which he also taught—"the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." These words, thus understood, have ever been, and ever will be true."

Attachment to Newspapers.

The strong attachment of subscribers to a well-conducted newspaper, as given in the following paragraph, from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is fully confirmed by veteran publishers. Our experience in publishing bears witness to its truthfulness:

"'Stop my paper,' are words of dread to new beginners in the business, but they lose their force after a paper has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all or most respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break as the links which bind old friends in business or social life. Occasional defect and errors, if such there be, in a newspaper, are overlooked by those who have become attached to it through its daily perusal for years. They may sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which may have slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it, but the absence of the familiar sheet at their home or office for a few days, becomes an insupportable deprivation, and they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologize for having stopped it. This we believe to be a common experience in the history of all established newspapers. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support."

We have found this experience true in relation to the PACIFIC. Many of its patrons have read it for more than ten years; and there are not a few who have been subscribers for nearly twenty years. These are not going to exchange an old friend for any stranger of whom they know nothing. They welcome the PACIFIC for what it has been, what it is, and what it hopes to be. These friendships ripen with increasing years. Frequently, these old and tried friends say: "We cannot do without the PACIFIC." We do not wish you to do without it; and we mean to make it so indispensable to thousands of others that they also cannot do without it.

Hope from Hard Times.

There is no doubt that for a full year past times have been hard in San Francisco, and in most parts of California. And there is now no immediate prospect of much relief. On the contrary, we seem likely to be pinched more and more closely for a twelvemonth to come. The causes are still in existence which have produced the depression, and they will not be removed till our business throughout, in respect to wages, interest, rents, and profits, has settled down upon a basis level with that existing elsewhere in our country.

We do not propose just now to theorize about the causes, but rather to look after a possible bright side of what seems so dark a fact. Perhaps the discipline which this depression involves, is the very thing essential to a future sound prosperity.

It does not belong to a charming climate, or to rich mines, or to fertile acres, or to abundant water-power, or to commercial position, to afford a people the foundation even of financial strength. The basis of this is in the habits of the people themselves. In virtue of its local advantages, Constantinople ought to have become ages ago one of the two or three great centres of the world's commerce. If fertile acres or generous mines could have enriched a State, what height ought not poor Spain to have attained? How comes it that the workshop and the banking-house of the world are found on that little rock-bound island in the North Sea, in a latitude almost Arctic, with a heavy, foggy air, and a soil made fertile only as redeemed from barren heaths and marshes almost bottomless? It was the habits of the people. The resources of which they availed themselves, buried deep in the earth, are such as many another people have left undisturbed. But they set their coal and their iron at work. They worked themselves with these. Content to make haste slowly, but keeping what they got, they have held the world in debt to them all the time. California, immeasurably more favored by Nature, needs to learn that lesson of thrift. We are about through with our flush times. We have wasted a magnificent substance with riotous living. It has seemed so easy to make money that we spent it before it was made. The grandest money capital with which God ever endowed a young people, has been lavishly squandered. It has gone for the diamonds, and silks, and fancy wines which we have so unstintedly imported. It has gone to roving gamblers, to blood-sucking pleasure resorts, to dancers, and play-actors, and negro-minstrels. It goes in that direction still. The theatres of this city alone, confess to having received during the first half of 1870, in these hard times, $350,000. So foot up the returns made to be taxed upon. What percentage should be added to reach the actual amount, we do not attempt to guess. The general spirit and temper of our people is one of extravagance. Of all things, we are most afraid to seem "picayunish." We want to do a big business, and to be above looking after details. We mean to make too much, to need to care for petty savings.

California will never become a really prosperous and wealthy State upon any such scheme. We need the uses of adversity. We are beginning, perhaps, to learn some lessons of thrift that once we should have disdained. We are willing to make change exactly, if possible, and a man that gouges us in the half-dime will not get our custom again. The five-cent street car goes full, while on the next street, the six-and-a-quarter car passes on almost empty. We grow, perhaps, less chary of our hours of labor. We are willing at length to learn it that "a penny saved is a penny gained."

If, without our getting soured or stingy, the pressure on us crowds us into such habits of hard work and close economy as have made old England and New England what they are, hard times will prove to be the harbingers of our best days.

The California Rescue Mission.

What is termed the "Social evil" has ever been a perplexing question. It has always existed and will be likely to continue as long as the world remains peopled by imperfect beings. We can hardly hope to entirely banish such a deep seated sin; laws are enacted to suppress it, but remain a dead letter; public opinion does not demand their enforcement, and hence they are used rather to regulate than suppress. Sometimes complaints are made against persons for keeping houses of ill-fame, but, as a rule, it is only when such establishments are disorderly and troublesome to the police.

Inmates for such dens of degradation are supplied from all grades of society: the demand is for both high and low, and that demand finds a supply. Although the average life of shame is only some four or five years, yet many volunteer for that "forlorn hope." But the numbers who go from choice, are not sufficient, and, strange as it may seem, women as well as men go abroad to recruit for that terrible service. All manner of deception is used to induce an enlistment, and the scorn and contempt of the world prevent a return to virtue. The unfortunate finds her way of return "Hedged In."

Unaided, few will ever attempt so difficult a task; many deeply regret, but few see the way of escape open to them. It has been one of the most hopeless conditions, in which woman could be placed. Such have found no sympathy save from their own class; despair drives to intoxication, and beauty and life even soon go. To aid that unfortunate class to return to friends and virtue, the good people of the city of San Francisco have formed the Society whose name heads this article.

The Society has a home for such as wish to reform, and is ready to extend such aid as may be required to enable them to lead a better life. They particularly desire to rescue the young and provide them with good homes, where the past will be forgotten. They ask the aid of all in this work. No distinctions are made in religious denominations; all are treated alike. The Society will aid any from the Pacific coast. Full information will be given by letter, if desired. Address "The California Rescue Mission," box 1,919, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.—As the time for re-opening school is approaching, the Directors of the institution desire to call the attention of the public to the provision, made by the State, for the education of all youth afflicted with deafness or blindness. A large and convenient building, an excellent corps of teachers, and suitable apparatus for the special instruction which such unfortunates require, enable the Directors to offer unusual facilities for accomplishing the benevolent purposes of the institution. A large shop has been erected, where the pupils spend a portion of each day in acquiring a knowledge of some handicraft by which they can support themselves after leaving the institution.

To correct misapprehension, the public is informed that the institution is not an asylum, but an educational establishment, where pupils are admitted for purposes of instruction only, but all deaf and dumb, or blind persons, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, of sound mind and body, and residents of the State, will be received without charge save for clothing and traveling expenses.

Pupils from Nevada can be admitted by application to Hon. A. N. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State.

Any one who knows of persons afflicted with deafness or blindness will confer a favor by addressing the Principal, Warring Wilkinson, Oakland, Alameda County, to whom all communications relating to the institution should be directed, and who will be happy to give any information that may be desired.

Things in Brief.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, died in Newport on Thursday evening. He represented the Baltimore district in Congress for three successive terms, and was Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore's administration. At the time of his death he was a Trustee of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund.

The *London Times* thinks that the English people are very slow and patient, from the fact that eighteen years have elapsed since the death of Wellington, and yet no monument has been erected to his memory, notwithstanding the sum of twenty thousand pounds was appropriated for the purpose four years after his death.

Wendell Phillips is nominated by the Temperance party in Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor, and is also likely to be nominated by the Labor Union party.

Rev. M. D. Conway attempted to act as the war correspondent of the New York *World*, and is now besieged in Strasbourg.

A Bible association at 23 Finsbury Circus, London, announced July 23 that they had furnished the French troops leaving Paris with copies of the Gospel, and proposed to follow the French army with their Bible carriage. They have made arrangements to do the same for the Prussian army, and hope to distribute half a million copies at a cost of £2,000.

Rev. E. E. Bayliss, a Presbyterian Home Missionary, has organized a church with ten members in Utah. He asks $3,000 to found a Presbyterian academy.

The wheat crop of 1870 is estimated in the July report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, at 210,000,000 bushels, against 258,000,000 in 1869, there being a decrease both in acreage and average yield. The report says the indication of a good crop of corn was never so general. The increase in the area planted is greater than the decrease in wheat. The increase of acreage devoted to cotton is twelve per cent, and thus far the promise is good.

WORKING CLASSES AT CHURCH.—The Duke of Argyle, on a late public occasion, after referring to the increase of church edifices in connection with the Establishment and Dissenting bodies, added: "But there is one feature I observe in all the congregations, and it is one which we cannot too much deplore, and that is the comparative, nay, I would say the almost total absence of the working classes." The Duke in a subsequent part of his speech gave the following beautiful testimony to the character of his countrymen, the Scotch: "If there is one peculiarity more remarkable than another in Scotland, it is the universal attendance of the working classes in the parish church. It is the habit and custom, the most blessed habit and custom of our country."

RELIGION AT TAHITI.—Notwithstanding the great advantage which the Catholic religion enjoys by the French control at Tahiti, it is not popular with the natives, and there are certainly not over six hundred Catholics, while there are at least seven thousand six hundred belonging to the Protestant Churches. This appears the more singular, as there are a Catholic bishop, twelve priests, fourteen or fifteen friars, and seven Sisters of Mercy; while there is only one representative of the London Mission Society, and he is only allowed to leave Papeete on obtaining special permission from Government.

EXPOSITORY PREACHING.—A recent traveler in Scotland writes: I have heard in the last two Sabbaths three sermons, from three of the ablest divines of Scotland, and every one of them was an expository discourse. This is the central thought of Scottish preaching, and it ought to be of preaching everywhere: that the minister is an interpreter.

Both Episcopalians and Presbyterians are organizing churches in Utah Territory. The corner stone of St. Mark's Church was laid in Salt Lake City, by Bishop Tuttle, on July 30th. It is to be constructed of stone, and ready for occupancy by the 1st of October. It will be a free church. Rev. T. E. Bayliss sends us an appeal, too long for insertion, for a Presbyterian Church in the only Gentile city of Utah—Corinne. He is the only resident minister in the place, and the only Presbyterian clergyman between Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Elko, Nevada, a distance of 792 miles. In three months' time a Sabbath school of 56 scholars has been called together and a church of 10 members has been organized. A church edifice is urgently needed. It will cost $5,000. It will readily be imagined the 10 members cannot erect it themselves.—*Ind.*

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The installation of Dr. D. W. Poor took place at Oakland, on the 28th, at three P.M., in the presence of 425 people. Dr. Scudder preached a sermon, showing at several striking points how God is like Light. Perhaps the most effective point was made in drawing the analogy between Light and God as both mysteries, bringing out vividly the fact that Light is triune, as God is—the light-ray being one, and yet composed of three separable forces. The discourse was a happy one, brief, bright, and inspiriting. Dr. Scott's charge was lacking in freshness of thought and special appropriateness, which are the qualities which alone can justify an exercise which comes after a sermon. Even the evangelical fervor, which is so admirable in the Doctor's manner, could not lift the audience to the level at which the sermon left them. Mr. McMonagle, in addressing the people, told them plainly their duties, but at too great length, and in somewhat too formal a style. The church was tastefully decorated. Mr. Buel put the questions, and had them answered in due form. Dr. Sessions and Dr. Walsworth conducted the devotional exercises. The people seemed happy. Dr. Poor has been tried and found not wanting. The congregation, which was so long broken, has recovered fully, we should judge, its old strength. We congratulate our brethren on their good prospects, and bid them great prosperity always.

The Sabbath school at Redwood—Geo. H. Kellogg, Superintendent—held a concert last Sabbath evening, which was of unusual interest. Each class presented an emblem, accompanied by recitations of Scripture, and of hymns. Prominent among the emblems were the meeting-house and school-house of the Pilgrims. Rev. Isaac Pierson, a classmate of the Pastor at Andover, was present, and made a very interesting address. Mr. Pierson sails to-day for China, as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.

The Congregationalists, United Brethren, and Methodists, of Lockeford and vicinity, have united in holding a camp-meeting near Mokelumne Station, San Joaquin Co. Eighteen hundred people are reported as having been seated in one congregation last Sabbath, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Briggs in the morning, Rev. J. W. Brier in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Gober in the evening.

Rev. W. C. Anderson, D.D., late pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and formerly President of Miami University, died a few days since at Junction City, Kansas.

THE CLUB.—Fifteen were present at the Congregational Club meeting last Monday. Among the visitors were Rev. Mr. Betts, of Santa Barbara, Deacon Case, of Petaluma, and Rev. Mr. Pearson. The latter gentleman is on his way to Pekin, China, under commission of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. John Kimball preached in Dixon, last Sunday, to good congregations, morning and evening. A rousing temperance meeting was held in the afternoon.

Rev. Professor Benton supplied his old or former pulpit in Sacramento, while the pastor, Dr. Dwinell, preached on the same day in Santa Cruz, where he is spending his vacation.

Rev. Mr. Pearson sails for Pekin today, as a missionary of the American Board. In the same steamer, also, a band of six missionaries of the M. E. Church for China, and Rev. Mr. Wynkoop, who goes to India to visit his son, who is a missionary there.

The Church in Mokelumne Hill is being revived since the arrival of Rev. R. Graves. It is thought that over fifteen will unite soon.

Rev. Josiah Bates is regularly supplying San Bernardino, and intends to take immediate measures for the erection of a church edifice. His field is the most extensive of any of our home missionary fields—stretching from Anaheim to San Bernardino—and although a veteran long ago, he never fails to meet his appointments, and the vigor of his ministry is the wonder of many. It is said of him down there, "The right man in the right place."

A friend sends us the following additional particulars about the Sunday school anniversary of the Second Church, Oakland: Last Sunday occurred the fourth anniversary of the Second Congregational Sunday school, of Oakland, commonly known as the "Point School." The school numbers

about 100 children, and during the past year has been superintended by Mr. Emmons. W. H. Craig, recently Assistant Superintendent of the Second Congregational Sunday school of San Francisco, has just been elected Superintendent, and enters upon his duties next Sunday. The installation of the Superintendent, by the Pastor, was a new and interesting feature of the exercises.

Cheyenne illustrates the fact that our religious progress does not lay behind our industrial and commercial enterprise. With a population of about 4,000, this enterprising little city, the capital of Wyoming Territory, contains five churches—an Episcopalian, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Congregational, and a Roman Catholic—all erected during the last three years, at an aggregate cost of about $24,000. Three years ago there was but one house of any kind in the place.—*Independent.*

Miscellaneous.

From the *Evangel:*—The Rev. J. B. Knight has for several successive Sabbaths, supplied with preaching the Baptist Church at Redwood City.... Rev. John Francis and Fung visited Chinese in the city last week, and at the Copper Works. The large open air meeting was held as usual. Hymns in large type pasted up before the audience assisted in the singing, Bro. Fung leading. Rev. Mr. Condit and Chinese Sunday schools had the usual attendance....The Baptist Ministers' Meeting for San Francisco and vicinity continues to be well attended. Often the ministerial brethren from cities and towns in the interior are present, as also ministerial brethren from the Eastern States and different parts of the world, giving to the sessions an added interest. Last Monday fourteen ministers, in all, were present from San Francisco, Oakland, Brooklyn, Vallejo, etc. Reports were generally favorable for the progress of the Church. The Fifth Church, San Francisco, reported a pleasant day, the morning congregation 140; Sunday school 125; evening service better attended than usual. The Sunday school has raised about $70 toward paying for their organ.

From the *Advocate:*—A camp-meeting will be held on the University grounds, at Santa Clara, as a special notice in this paper will show, commencing on the 7th proximo. It is expected Bishop Ames will be present on Sabbath of the meeting, and possibly Dr. and Mrs. Palmer will attend. A report of the Woodland meeting will be found in this issue, from Brother J. Pettit.....Pastors in this Conference are preparing for the approaching session; or engaged in special services. ....A good revival is in progress at Compton, as a note from Brother I. Corwin states....Rev. G. W. Brindell, who has served the Sutter Creek charge with very great acceptability the year now closing, sailed with his family on Tuesday last for New York, *en route* to his old home and Conference in Iowa. ....The new Church on Powell street is rapidly going up. From our knowledge of the plans we judge that this church when completed, will be an ornament to the city, and a special convenience to the section of the city in which it is located.

From the *Churchman:*—On Sunday it was announced in Grace Church that the Rector, Rev. Mr. Bush, would reach the city on the following evening; that a furnished house had been rented (1115 Stockton street), and the congregation were invited to meet there and welcome their pastor and his family. A glorious welcome they received. The house was filled with the perfume of flowers, for whichever way you turned beautiful bouquets were to be seen; there was also a basket containing very choice fruit arranged with exquisite taste. The cheering word "Welcome" was wrought with evergreen leaves upon the parlor walls; and the cordial shaking of hands during the whole evening was evidence that the superscription on the wall was no unmeaning word. The whole affair was a pleasing and complete surprise to Mr. Bush and his family....The Rev. Mr. Birdsall, we are informed, is expected back to California this evening (August 25th). We learn that he will officiate for two or three months at St. John's for Dr. Brotherton. The latter, we grieve to say, continues ill. He is at present at Healdsburg, in pursuit of health, lost in his indefatigable labors among the sick and poor....The Rev. Dr. McElroy sends the following in regard to his success in obtaining funds to pay off the debt on the little church at Santa Clara: No words at our command could do justice to the profound gratitude with which we acknowledge the receipt ofthe following sums and subscriptions. By them, our church here has been kindly, nobly and generously saved: Received from members of St. Peter's, San Francisco, $10; St. John's, $50; Trinity, $70; Grace, $200; Advent—cash, $286, subscriptions, $60, total, $346; St. Paul's, Benicia, $25; from Frank Wood, San Francisco, $25; Rev. Mr. Cowan, Gilroy, $5. Sum total, $731.

The East.

Congregational Items.—Dr. Dagget, of Yale College Church, has resigned.... The O. Conference, instead of intending, by a late vote, to shut ladies out, amended their constitution so as to admit them as delegates hereafter....O. has an increase from last year of 11 churches, 16 ministers, and 433 members....Dr. Bingham, at length, goes over to Dubuque. Nothing like persistence......The Windsor Avenue Church, in Hartford, have purchased a lot for a new church on Windsor avenue, for which they pay $8,000....About 50 persons united to form the First Congregational Church of Alton, Ill., July 29th....The Shepard Church has erected at Cambridge, Mass., a granite monument in memory of its nine deceased pastors....The Mayflower Church, Indianapolis, have inaugurated open-air services, which are largely attended, and, as one result, there is a perceptible increase of the regular congregations....A new church was organized at Ruggles street, Boston, Mass.—a mission enterprise, under the care of Dr. Webb's parish. Rev. R. G. Seymour is the pastor....The work on the new Central Church, Philadelphia, is going on. The building will be of Fairmount gray stone, with Trenton and Hummelstown brown stone dressing, and will be of the Norman style of architecture. It will have a front of 84 feet, by a depth of 108 feet to the chapel.

THE LEVITICAL PEOPLE.—From the short period that has elapsed since the revival of Presbyterianism in England, a few Englishmen have been trained for its ministry. They are almost to a man Scotch, and the great desire is to procure English students for the English churches. For this end a Theological College is established in London; but as yet it is frequented chiefly by young Scotchmen. Scotland has been called the Levitical nation, and, indeed, Caledonia has not only nursed poetic children, but a vast army of pastors and teachers. They abound in the Episcopal, Independent and Baptist churches, as well as in the Presbyterian.

BREAKING LOOSE.—Dr. Wagner, a man of distinction in Kaffel, Switzerland, has gone over to Protestantism with his whole family; and at Langenthal, an assembly of 10,000 Roman Catholics have solemnly protested against the proceedings of the Œcumenical Council!

BAPTISTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Out of a population of 2,906,115 in Pennsylvania, the Baptists number 50,497, or 1 to 57 inhabitants. The proportion of Baptists is less than in any other State in the Union, except California, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

THE $5,000,0000.—Rev. Henry A. Niles, of York, Pa., announces that one of his Elders, Samuel Small, Esq., has already subscribed about $30,000 towards the Memorial Fund. A part of this has been invested in a neat memorial chapel in the outskirts of the town. ....Mr. A. Champion, of Rochester, New York, has just sent a subscription of ten thousand dollars to this Fund.

A REVIVAL.—The Methodist Church at Shelburn Falls, Mass., has recently received about one hundred and forty persons into the church, the result of the revival which has been in progress there for some time.

The number of inhabitants possessed by the European States, not including their colonies, is as follows: Great Britain, 29,321,288; France, 38,192,-094; Prussia, 24,043,296; North German Confederation, including Prussia, 29,910,377; South Germany, 8,611,-523; Austria, 35,553,000; Italy, 24,-368,787; Russia, 77,008,448; Spain, 16,302,625; Sweden, 4,160,677; Netherlands, 3,552,665; Turkey, 13,544,000; Switzerland, 2,510,494; Portugal, 3,-987,861; Belgium, 4,984,451.

Latest Eropean War Dispatches.

The Prussians near Rheims.

A cable special to the *Herald* from London, August 29th, says: A dispatch from St. Mennehould says 800 of the Garde Mobile, and a quantity of booty, were captured here by the Prussians.

A dispatch from Paris says 100,000 Prussians are between Epernay and Rheims; 12,000 Prussians occupy the heights near Rheims. Vigorous preparations are being made to defend France. Preparations to intercept the Prussian advance have been made within a circuit of forty leagues of Paris.

The Feeling in Paris.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Paris on Sunday evening: The intolerance of certain journals is revolting. The *Gaulois* proposes that women not wearing mourning on the streets, should be insulted.

The *Figaro* complains that there have been only 2,000 arrests. The Prefect of Police says there is no more room in the prisons. The *Figaro* replies: "If you cannot lodge all the Prussian spies, shoot them, and you will have more room." As a consequence of recent suggestions, the same journal proposes to supply the Prussians with poisoned provisions.

Strasbourg.

A special correspondent from Frankfort writes, on the 29th: The delay in taking Strasbourg is due to the mismanagement of the General commanding. More than one opportunity for striking a blow has been lost. Supplies that might have been intercepted have been allowed to enter the fortress. Great progress has been made, and even the change in generals.

Feeling in Denmark.

A correspondent writes from Copenhagen on the 24th, that the reaction in public feeling is as complete as the sudden similar change in the language of the press. There is no longer a party advocating a French alliance.

A Great Battle in Progress at the North—French View of the Situation.

PARIS, Aug. 29—*Midnight.*—It is believed here to-night that a tremendous battle has been going on all day; as, according to all accounts, McMahon must have reached the troops of Prince Frederick Charles to-day.

La Public says important military events were expected near Montmedy to-day—events which must exercise a great influence on the situation. It is positively known that all the Prussian forces have been concentrating for two days upon Rethel, Vouziers and Montmedy. The Prince Royal appears undecided. He has arrested his course at Chalons, owing to his ignorance of McMahon's intentions. The same want of information has led to the movements of Steinmetz and Prince Charles, who first marched towards Montmedy.

The leaders of the three armies of the enemy lost all day, according to accounts, in deliberating what course to pursue. McMahon has gained such advantages through this delay, that the army of the Crown Prince cannot reach him before he has fought with Prince Frederic Charles. When the Crown Prince arrives, Bazaine will also have had time to come, as he is not surrounded, but was free to move anywhere from his intrenched camp. Only Metz, the fortress, is surrounded.

A Council of Ministers was held today. Paris is entirely prepared to stand a siege. Rentes closed to-day at 56 20.

Another London Account.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A rumor comes from Bar-le-duc from a Prussian source, that Napoleon is shut up in Metz, and in the absence of positive knowledge of the Emperor's whereabouts, the statement is believed by the Germans.

News Summary.

City Items.

—Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, pastor of the First Methodist Church at Washington, and Chaplain of the United States Senate, is now on a visit to this coast, and passing a few days in this city. On Thursday evening he lectures in Dr. Scudder's church, on the subject of the "Many Wives of Utah," for the benefit of the Y. M. C. Association; and on next Sabbath, occupies the pulpit of the Howard-street M. E. Church.

—Postmaster Stone announces that in future revenue stamps of all denominations and in quantities to suit purchasers will be sold at the post-office.

—Two hundred and fifty cast iron letter boxes designed to be placed on lamp posts throughout the city, have arrived and will be put up in a few days.

—Rooms have been engaged for General W. T. Sherman at the Lick House. He will be the guest of the California Pioneers on their grand excursion to Mare Island on the 9th of September. From the extensive preparations being made, a glorious time may be anticipated by those who will attend.

—We learn that the Mission Woolen Mills are now running full time on Eastern orders. This must certainly be regarded as a most satisfactory sign of the times. There are now a large number of white children employed in the mill.

—The State Teachers' Institute will meet in this city on Tuesday, Sept. 13th. It is expected that there will be a general attendance of the public school teachers of the State, together with school directors, trustees and school officers. A cordial invitation is extended to all teachers of private and denominational schools to be present and participate in the exercises.

—The fund collected by the French in San Francisco, and other cities in California, so far as heard from, amounts to nearly $16,000. The money will be appropriated for the cause of France.

—Ex-Secretary Seward arrived in the city between 3 and 4 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, having come from Sacramento by way of Stockton, by a special train, furnished by the Pacific Railroad Company. He was met at Oakland by a few friends, by whom he was accompanied to the residence of Judge Hastings in this city.

—The 4th District Court granted to the First M. E. Church permission to mortgage a lot of land on the west side of Powell steet north of Washington street, for the sum of $10,000.

—For some reason not announced the Mercantile Library Gift Concert, which was to have taken place on the 1st of September, has been postponed until the 31st of October, a period of about two months.

—The San Francisco Benevolent Association rendered assistance to 679 persons during the month of July, at a cost of $1,760.

—The gymnasium for ladies at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, was opened on Monday last.

—Henry Ashbury, owner and captain of the yacht *Cambria*, will visit California in about two weeks, and will be welcomed by the San Francisco Yacht Club.

—Woodward's Gardens are, without doubt, the most delightful and instructive place of resort within our city limits. They are a little world in themselves. Here under their covering of glass, the almond-tree flourishes, and the orange, and the lemon, and the fig lend their beauty to the tropical scene. Here, too, are birds and beasts of every name. Certainly it is worth the trifling amount of 25 cents admission. *

—The advertisement of the Messrs. Smith, in another column, gives some reasons for the great improvement that has been made in reed organs, and for the hearty approbation they have received from musical people.

—That enemy of mankind, Consumption! can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

—Redington, Hostetter & Co., wholesale druggists, have removed their establishment to Nos. 529 and 531 Market street, between First and Second. Their new warehouses now form the largest drug establishment in the United States; and in respect to completeness of stock and lowness of selling prices, as well as dispatch and reliability in putting up goods, are not to be surpassed in any market.

State and Coast Items.

—Although the census is cutting the population of San Francisco down so fearfully, it is now believed that the interior agricultural counties of the State will show a marked increase in inhabitants, and that California will, all told, exhibit a population of at least 600,000 souls.

—The *Republican* says there are several hundred mechanics and common laborers in Stockton who are out of employment and that there are one hundred and twenty unoccupied dwelling-houses in the city.

—The *Union* contradicts the report that Congressman Sargent had been sticking type on that paper. The rumor arose from the fact that he paid a friendly visit to the Editorial rooms of that paper.

—Yesterday, says the White Pine *News* of August 21st, an individual who wished to emigrate, sold a wood rancho upon which was piled, in good shape, 147 cords of mahogany wood, for the sum of $100. The property is only one and a half miles from Hamilton, and easily accessible to wagons.

—The Contra Costa Agricultural society recognizes the importance of silk culture by offering a premium for the best domestic exhibit.

—The State Board of Examiners have purchased $32,000 in State Capitol bonds, with accrued interest at par, for the benefit of the State School Fund.

—There are at present between twenty and thirty handsome cottages being erected at Santa Rosa.

—Nimrod Price, whose farm is about four miles south-east of Baker City, Oregon, will this year have over 3,000 bushels of oats.

—Mr. Chabot has 40,000 silk worms and 4,000 mulberry trees at San Benito.

—The proposition that Santa Clara county should donate $150,000 in aid of the Alviso Railroad was defeated by about 60 majority.

—There are 3,450 tons of wheat and 25 tons of barley stored at South Vallejo.

—The census enumerators estimate the population of Sacramento at 15,000 or 16,000.

—Gilroy has five churches, two schools, a flour mill, two planing mills, a tobacco manufactory, a brewery and a newspaper.

Marriages.

BANK-MENDELS—In this city, August 29, James H. Bank, of New York, and Hester E. Mendels, of New Orleans.

MARTON-CLARK—August 29, on board the ship B. Aymar, San Francisco, William Marton, of New York, and Annie Alma Clark, late of Adelaide, South Australia.

FLATT-VERHAVE—In Oakland, August 23, by the Rev. L. Hamilton, Prof. Cornelius J. Flatt, for many years Principal of the Young Men's Institute of Benicia, and Mary E. Verhave, eldest daughter of Dr. Verhave, of Oakland.

LAVALLE-HAMILTON—In Ophir, August 20, Francis Lavalle and Lydia Hamilton.

JOHNSON-BYERTS—In Virginia, Nev., August 21, J. R. Johnson and Sophia Byerts.

Deaths.

MUIR—In this city, August 17, Alexander C. Muir, aged 60 years, a native of St. Andrews, Scotland.

SHILLCOCK—In this city, August 27, Henry Shillcock, aged 38 years, a native of England.

STAPLES—In this city, August 29, Isabella Staples, a native of California, aged 17 years and 2 months, daughter of Charles Staples.

CHASE—In this city, August 29, Hattie Louise, infant daughter of James B. and Laura W. Chase, aged 21 days.

ANDERSON—In Junction City, Kansas, Rev. W. C. Anderson, D.D., ex-President of the Missouri University, and for many years Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

POWELL—In Cherokee Flat, Butte county, August 25, Howell Powell, a native of South Wales, aged 35 years.

SARGENT—In Stockton, August 23, Adelia C., wife of R. K. Sargent, aged 17 years.

GRAY—In Boston Highlands, August 15, Sarah Louisa, eldest daughter of Henry A. and Sarah A. Gray, aged 25 years and 25 days.

CULVER—In Rochester, N. Y., August 21, John Culver, aged 91 years.

Special Notices.

NO HUMBUG.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body, or estate, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side-show, but we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of catarrh in its worst forms and stages, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. A pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Look out for men representing themselves as Dr. Sage. Dr. Pierce, whose private Government Revenue Stamp is on every package of the *Genuine*, is the only man living who can manufacture the Original Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

SMITH'S

American Organs.

Having completed an important addition to their Factory, together with improvements made necessary by their largely increased business, the Manufacturers take pleasure in informing their friends and the musical public that they are now prepared to answer orders for all the various styles of their instruments.

As their reputation has been the slow growth of twenty years, and not the result of puffery, they propose to adhere to the principles by which they have succeeded, viz.:

To use best materials only, without regard to price;

To insist on the highest style of work;

To combine all the elements of power, but not at the sacrifice of sweetness and delicacy;

To look for constant improvement, keeping absolute perfection in view.

With every possible facility for the production of the best work at fair rates, and guided by their long experience, the manufacturers claim that their Organs

Are not Surpassed.

For proof it is only necessary to point to their ready sale in England, *at double the price*, in competition with the ALEXANDER ORGAN, which, as is well known, received the first prize at the Paris Exposition.

A Thorough Comparison is Invited,

as to all the points of superiority claimed for these splendid instruments.

At the present rate of production, it will not be long before there will be

AN ORGAN IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

⁂ An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

For sale by E. F. PIERCE, San Francisco.

THE GRAND

Horticultural, Agricultural, and POMOLOGICAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

Will open on MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870, and continue for FIVE DAYS, at the

PAVILION BUILDING,

ON UNION SQUARE, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Exhibition will be of

FRUITS, WINES,
FLOWERS, FERNS,
PLANTS, SHRUBS,
CEREALS, VEGETABLES,

And all that relates to the

Flora of California.

Every facility will be extended to Exhibitors, and

CASH PREMIUMS

To the Amount of Two Thousand Dollars

Will be awarded to Competitors in the Products of the Soil.

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL will be awarded for CALIFORNIA WINES.

THE PAVILION will be appropriately decorated, and in the evening, in addition to the Floral and Pomological display, there will be Music by the best attainable FULL BAND, and Instrumental Solos.

The Exhibition will be visited by many of the representatives of the leading Horticultural and Agricultural journals of the Eastern States, now on a visit to California to inspect its Fruits, Flowers and Agricultural resources.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

DR. EZRA CARR, Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, State University.
S. W. SHAW, President Fruit Growers' Association.
J. S. HITTELL, Author Resources of California.
E. J. WEEKS, President Bay Dist. Agricultural Society.
J. L. SANFORD, Napa.
MR. HASKELL, Marysville.
A. J. MOULDER, Sec'y Board of Regents.

It is intended that this Exhibition shall be THE feature of the season, and everything will be done to make it an agreeable and attractive entertainment to the visitor.

ADMISSION:

Double Season Tickets, (Gentleman and Lady)	$2 50
Single Season Tickets	1 50
Single Admission	50
Children	Half Price

Season Tickets can be obtained of any member of the Board of Managers, at the Mechanics' Institute Library, 27 Post street, or at any of the Book or Drug Stores.

All communications desiring information, or applications for space, must be addressed to H. C. KIBBE, Corresponding Secretary Mechanics' Institute, who will forward Premium List, Rules, etc.; or application can be made at the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, 27 Post street.

Per order of Board of Managers.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, ENGRAVING.

MESSRS. H. H. BANCROFT & CO., for fifteen years the leading house, covering every department of Books and Stationery;

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They have united their energies under one systematic arrangement, whereby the LARGEST EXPERIENCE and BEST BUSINESS TALENT are concentrated for the purpose of successfully competing with Eastern dealers in the manufacture and sale of Books and Stationery. Their object is to reduce prices, manufacture and SELL GOODS LOW, and do the business, and they propose to do it.

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Square Frames of any required size made to order at short notice, and Pictures neatly framed.

They have also a large and well selected stock of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of all parts of the world, and Stereoscopes, which no family should be without.

PICTURE CORD, NAILS, etc., and every description of materials for setting up or carrying on a Photographic Gallery.

Persons needing anything in their line would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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" CHRYSOPOLIS..........Capt. A. FOSTER
" YOSEMITE..........
" CORNELIA..........Capt. W. BROMLEY
" JULIA..........Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above Steamers leaves BROADWAY WHARF at 4 o'clock P. M., EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) for Sacramento and one for Stockton; the Sacramento steamers connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

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INSURE against Loss and Damage by Fire on Dwelling Houses and all kinds of Buildings; also on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property, on the most reasonable terms.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and Special Policies on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure, Commissions and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

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Eastern Gold and Currency Exchange for Sale, available in any part of the United States.

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Tyler Curtis.

Home Circle.

A Bit of a Sermon.

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it, boys, with all your might;
Never be a *little* true,
Or a *little* in the right.
Trifles even
Lead to heaven,
Trifles make the life of man;
So in all things,
Great or small things,
Be as THOROUGH as you can.

Let no speck their surface dim—
Spotless truth and honor bright!
I'd not give a fig for him
Who says *any* lie is white!
He who falters,
Twists or alters
Little atoms when we speak,
May deceive me,
But believe me
To *himself* he is a sneak!

Help the weak if you are strong,
Love the old if you are young;
Own a fault if you are wrong,
If you're angry hold your tongue.
In each duty
Lies a beauty
If your eyes you do not shut;
Just as surely
And securely
As a kernel in a nut!

Love with all your heart and soul,
Love with eye and ear and touch;
That's the moral of the whole,
You can never love too much!
'Tis the glory
Of the story
In our babyhood begun;
Hearts without it
(Never doubt it)
Are as worlds without a sun!

If you think a word will please,
Say it if it is but true;
Words may give delight with ease
When no act is asked from you.
Words may often
Soothe and soften,
Gild a joy or heal a pain:
They are treasures
Yielding pleasures
It is wicked to retain!

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it, then, with all your might;
Let your prayers be strong and true—
Prayer, my lads, will keep you right.
Prayer in all things,
Great and small things,
Like a Christian gentleman;
And forever,
Now or never,
Be as thorough as you can.

—*Good Words for the Young.*

The Midwinter Moth.

BY HARRIET A. FARRAND.

One day last November, Lizzie and Nell came into the house, with their usual scamper increased to a full gallop—a sure sign that they had something to tell, or to ask, or to show.

"See here, what we've found!" said Nell, catching her breath.

"It was on the syringa bush in the corner," panted Lizzie, holding up as she spoke, a branch of syringa, to which fastened a roundish ball of a brown color about as large as a black walnut.

"What is it, mother?"

"Mother, what is it?" they cried in concert.

"It must be a chrysalis," said their mother, "though I never saw one just like it, or so large, before. A worm has spun itself up in this shell, and gone to sleep, and if you had not disturbed it, while it lay asleep there its form would have changed, wings would have grown, and next summer it would have burst its house open and come out a butterfly."

The girls were interested. They examined it curiously, and, being Eve's own granddaughters, they wanted to cut it open and look at the worm inside.

But their brother Ray appeared upon the scene in time to save it.

"Don't, girls!" he called out when he saw it. "You shan't spoil it. My! what a big one! Won't there a jolly butterfly come out, though? I'm going to keep it, and let it hatch."

The girls, delighted at the prospect of a butterfly, readily gave it to him. After a critical examination he laid it on the top of the clock and left it.

Every day for a week or two he took it down and looked at it, and after that, forgot it entirely, as did every one else in the house.

Three months went by, and one bitter cold Sunday in February the family all went to church, except Ray, and Nell, and baby Cad. When they came home, Nell and Cad were dancing about in anything but a Sunday manner, and Ray looked as if he was in possession of a secret that was too big to keep.

"What ails you, children?" asked their mother, as soon as she could get thawed out enough to speak.

"We dot somesing—it is a buffly," said Caddy.

"Hush, Cad — don't tell! See if they'll find it out alone," said her sister.

"No, I won't tell we dot buffly," said Cad, shaking her head wisely, and shutting her teeth and lips tight. But it was only necessary to follow the direction of the blue eyes, which would keep looking up toward the clock, to see, perched upon its topmost edge, a gorgeous creature, looking so much like a butterfly, that it is no wonder the children had mistaken it for one.

It was a monstrous moth, of the kind which is never seen in the day-time, and, indeed, which is seldom seen at all in our northern latitudes. Occasionally one may be observed hovering over the flower-beds in the twilight, where it is often mistaken for a humming-bird, and sometimes, attracted by the light, they come sailing into the sitting-room of an evening, when they are as often mistaken for bats, as they go circling round and round.

But this was the largest and most beautiful specimen that any of them had ever seen, and the whole family of twelve gathered around it in wonder and admiration. Its wings were brown, and black, and purple, and violet, and gold, all exquisitely blended together, as no human hand could blend them. It seemed like a little bit of the tropics, set down in the midst of our Michigan winter, and looked as out of place as a full-blown rose would pushing its way up through a snow-bank.

There it hung, poising itself upon the top of the clock, and surveying the excited group below with a most puzzled air. It was wondering, I suppose, by what strange chance it found itself alive upon such a day as this. It thought of the warm sunshine, and the green grass of the summer before, and how it had crawled along the tomato stems, and feasted upon the delicious leaves; and how, when the winds began to blow, and the nights grew chilly, and the tomato leaves shriveled up, it had crept away to the syringa bush, and spun and woven a silken chamber, and cuddled down to sleep in it. And while it slept, it had dreamed such beautiful dreams, of green fields, and honey-filled blossoms, and of itself—not crawling upon the ground as in the old days, but with lovely, outspread wings, flitting here and there among the flowers, resting upon a rose-bud when weary, and drinking nectar from the clover blossoms when thirsty.

And now it was awake, and had come out of its silken chamber, and part of the dream had come true. It had the lovely shining wings, large and strong, and more beautiful even than it had dreamed. But where was the sunshine, and the fields, and the flower? Nothing but snow out of doors, and icicles hanging from the eaves, and the wind howling around the corners.

No wonder the little creature was bewildered, and had to take time to look about him, and consider what it all meant.

The children were so excited they could scarcely eat their dinners, and when Sir Moth, having finished his meditations, concluded he would try his new wings upon a tour of observation, and so sailed across the big dining-room, they all rushed pell-mell from the table, leaving their mince-pie untasted, and followed him, clapping their hands and shouting with delight. No wonder that his heart was lifted up within him, as he circled slowly round, and showed off his rainbow wings to the best possible advantage, for he was surrounded by a more admiring circle of spectators upon this wintry day, than the birds and the bees, and the dragon-flies, and the caterpillars, and the beetles would have made for him in the summer time.

Having examined everything in the room that was worth while, he at last condescended to alight upon a geranium that stood before the window, that realized his idea of what the world ought to be, better than anything else he could see.

"What shall be done with the pretty thing?" was the next question.

"Dive it to me," said Cad, reaching out her two fat hands for it.

"You tan't have it, little Flutter-budget," said Lizzie, kissing the little hands, and then the grieved lips.

"It's mine, and I'm going to tame it, and have it for a pet," said Ray.

"Tame a moth!" "A moth for a pet!" laughed the children.

"Yes—tame it!" said Ray, stoutly. "I've heard of tame spiders, and I'm sure a moth has as much sense as a spider."

Now, Ray is the naturalist of the family. He is, in fact, a sort of Agassiz in chrysalis, and what he doesn't know about the habits of insects you may be sure isn't worth knowing, or else he hasn't had a chance yet to find out. And by virtue of his superior knowledge, the other children have great respect for his opinion in such matters. So, when he pronounced it possible for the moth to be tamed and made a pet of, they concluded that it must be so, and were delighted at the prospect.

"What will you feed it, Ray?" asked his mother.

Ray was nonplused for a minute, and then a bright idea struck him.

"I guess he'll eat sugar and water, or honey, or some such sweet thing. He must be hungry now. I'll get some and try."

So he dissolved some sugar in a spoon and put it directly under the little creature's nose. The children laughed at the idea of feeding a butterfly with a spoon; but to their great delight it took several dainty sips of the nectar.

"Didn't I tell you?" exclaimed Ray in triumph.

After his repast, which was very slight considering that he had not eaten anything since he had dined on fresh tomato leaves the fall before, his mothship seemed to be refreshed and strengthened, and started on another flight of discovery. The stove-pipe attracted his attention first. He had never seen one before, and thought he would look at it and find out what manner of thing it was. His spirit of inquiry was commendable, no doubt, but it came near being his death, for the stove-pipe was very hot, he flew straight toward it, and only a lucky whisk of the *Advance* in mother's hand saved him.

Ray looked thoughtful. He had sense enough to see that it would be impossible for some one to follow his pet around all the time with *Advance* in hand to whisk it out of danger—and there were so many dangers, too.

"I'll make a cage for him to-morrow," was the result of his cogitations.

For the present, a large wire cover was brought, and the moth imprisoned beneath it. He quietly walked to the top and clung there, wings downward, looking out through the network with solemn eyes, and meditating upon his condition and the things he had seen. A spoonful of moistened sugar, and some geranium and fuchsia leaves were put under the wire, to make it look as much like summer to the captive as possible, but he took no notice of either.

When it came time for the Bible-reading that afternoon, the chapter in course was omitted, and the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians was read instead. And then their mother took the moth for a text, and preached them a little sermon on the resurrection. She told them that the bodies of God's children would one day arise, as much more glorious than their present bodies, as the moth was more beautiful than the worm from which it was transformed. I wish I had time and room to tell you the whole sermon, for the children thought it was more interesting than the one they had heard at church that morning, and I am quite sure they will remember it longer, and I doubt if they ever forget the text.

The next morning Ray was at work at his cage bright and early. His mother called him.

"Ray, what do you suppose a moth has wings for?"

"To fly with, of course," he answered in surprise.

"And how much can it fly in a cage?"

"I'll let it out for exercise every day."

"Do you think you would be very happy shut up in a cage and let out for exercise once a day?"

"But, mother, it can't fly about the room all the time. It will get burned to death, or crushed to death, or something."

"I know it will. Poor little thing! It has waked up too soon. It will have to stand all the chances of being burned, or frozen, or crushed, or starved, for even if you shut it up, it isn't at all likely that it can live long on sugar and water. I think the greatest kindness we can do it will be to kill it at once."

"Oh, mother!"

"I know it seems too bad, after all the pleasure it has given to us, too. But its whole life will be so unnatural, that I am sure it will only pine away for a few miserable days and die. I think it would be a mercy to kill it now."

The children saw the reasonableness and the mercifulness of this measure, but they had so set their hearts upon having it for a pet, that it was long before they could make up their minds to it. However, as the day wore on, and it refused to eat, and when the cover was lifted showed no disposition to fly, they concluded their mother was right. So, a drop of chloroform was skillfully administered by Ray, and the little creature died an instantaneous and painless death, deeply lamented by the whole seven children.

But though its life departed, its beauty did not, and it was poised with outspread wings, upon the hanging basket, where it still remains, as beautiful as upon the day when it burst its prison, and looked out upon the midwinter snows.

This incident stimulated Ray's ambition and love for his favorite pursuits, and this summer his leisure time is principally devoted to collecting all the hideous great worms and caterpillars that he can find. The tomato vines are ransacked, and the peach-trees searched, and he hardly ever comes in from the woods without bringing a monster of some kind, clinging to the branch of a hazel-bush, or suspended from a hickory bough. He puts them in some old glass jars, partly filled with earth, tucks in some leaves of the plant they live on, ties a piece of lace over the top, and then leaves them to their own devices.

By and by he expects to have the pleasure of seeing them spin themselves up in their cocoons, and another summer he is reckoning on a whole flock of butterflies and moths of his own. What he will do with them, I don't know. He has several plans in his busy head for taming them, and if he should succeed I will tell you about them sometime.—*Advance.*

PUNISHMENT BY MARTINS.—A French author of the past century gives an amusing account of the punishment inflicted on feathered delinquents by those whom they have wronged. The house-martins are, as their name implies, in the habit of building their nests under the eaves of dwellings, and it is not at all an uncommon circumstance for a sparrow, with the impudence inseparable from its nature, to install itself in one of these nests during the absence of its owners, and set at defiance every "notice to quit." The martins, finding it impossible to oust the intruder, who, like many other bipeds, probably thinks "possession nine points of the law," summon their friends to their assistance, and while two or three of the party keep watch at the door of the nest to prevent escape, the others bring supplies of clay, and completely closing up the entrance, leave the unfortunate victim to die by suffocation. The "luxury of revenge," as it has been strangely termed, would appear by this account to be thoroughly appreciated by the martin tribe.

THE City Council of Portland, Or., has passed a resolution that shade-trees shall adorn the streets of that city back of First street.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

BELIEVING THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD BE held personally responsible for whatever he offers to the public as an antidote for any existing evil, and that no honest man can, for the sake of gain, offer as Remedy that which may prove an injury, we shall say no more than we believe to be strictly true, and easily proved in relation to the merits of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!

We have known it for many years as a valuable remedy in all Pulmonary Complaints. It has been given to a great number of persons, old and young, male and female, and it can be truly said that rarely, if ever, was known a single instance in which it has not effected a speedy cure of the most violent cold or long-seated cough; and, in case of Asthma, Whooping-cough, sore Throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we have yet to hear of the first instance in which it has not afforded entire satisfaction. We do not pretend to say that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is a remedy for "all the ills the flesh is heir to," but we do say, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it has been found to be a safe, pleasant, and sovereign remedy for the most violent cold, long-neglected cough, sore throat, asthma, whooping-cough, or any affection of the throat or lungs arising, as almost all such complaints do, from what is at first considered nothing but a "slight cold"—the final consequences of which need not be pointed out. Prominent, however, among the ills thus engendered, is that of consumption, for which it is said there is no remedy, and perhaps there is not. But if

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Which we so strongly recommend, be a remedy for such complaints as we have enumerated, what effect will it have upon that scourge of the human race, CONSUMPTION? We answer, it will be to afford its victims immediate relief! It will check the ever-accompanying cough; this done, refreshing sleep is sure to follow, and, in its train, increase of strength, a brighter eye, a more cheerful countenance—and, why not a restoration to health? CURE YOUR COLD while it is yet what you consider but a slight one, and you will have less occasion to seek a remedy for any of the countless ills so sure to follow from it when too long neglected. Cure it in your children, instead of allowing them to retire to their beds night after night with a SLIGHT COLD, from which almost every family has had sad experience; they too often rise with headache, sore throat, or fever.

A kind Providence has placed at the disposal of His intelligent creatures, all the remedies requisite for the relief of such diseases as He permits to afflict mankind. Among the gravest in this category are those of the CHEST and LUNGS. A thorough and patient investigation into the character and treatment of these affections, has resulted in the selection and approval, by the more intelligent of the present day, of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

The use of which is synonymous with speedy relief and health. Consumptives, try it! For sale by all Druggists.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Should be resorted to on the slightest indication of a cough, cold, or asthma.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.

This Remedy does not simply *relieve* for a short time, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic and Nasal Catarrh, and *I will pay $500 reward for a case that I cannot cure.* "Cold in the head" and Catarrhal Headache are cured with a few applications. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, stopping up of the nose at times, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull, have pain or pressure in the head, you may rest assured that you have Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. I will send my pamphlet on Catarrh to any address free.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is now sold by most Druggists in all parts of the world. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cts., or four packages for two dollars.

Beware of *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations.* See that my *Private Stamp*, which is a *positive guarantee of genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness" engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others, representing themselves as Dr. Sage. I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D.,
133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza,

Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver-Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.

Sold by Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

FORDHAM & JENNINGS.

Jobbing and Retail

GROCERS,

Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Families, Mills, Ships, and Farmers

Supplied, and Goods delivered to all Parts of the City.

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DRUGGISTS

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DRUGS,

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PATENT MEDICINES,

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AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

—OF—

Tilden & Co., New York.

A full supply of

Medicinal Herbs

AND

Essential Oils.

We invite dealers in our line to examine our stock and get prices, when we will satisfy in price and quality.

Dr. J. Walker's

CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

ARE THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER

AND

Life-Giving Principle.

Their Alterative, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic Properties exceed any Medicine in the world.

Over 500,000 Bottles

Have been disposed of within the past two years, and every Man, Woman, or Child who has taken them have experienced the most beneficial results.

By Purifying the Blood, the Whole System is Renovated and Invigorated.

BLOOD is the great circulating medium, passing through all parts of the body, and, if impure, it leaves its impurities behind, which breed sickness and death. Medical science has utterly failed hitherto to furnish a medical agent for renovating and purifying the blood equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. They are easy in their administration, prompt in their action, and certain in their results. Their peculiar vegetable properties penetrate at once to the seat of disease, and eradicate all impure or poisonous matter from the system. They are used successfully in all climates and countries, and have never been known to fail in a single instance when the directions have been followed. To those who seek health we would say, there is no man, woman, or child, however wasted by disease, but what may be relieved or cured by these Bitters, if their system is in a condition to receive nourishment, and the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys and other vital organs are not wasted beyond the hope of repair.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation now before the public.

It is made exclusively from the choicest Jamaica Ginger Root, and on scientific principles containing none of those deleterious properties common to all the cheap preparations now before the public.

Its style is such as will commend it to the retailer, and to the consumer its qualities will recommend it as superior to all others.

We pledge ourselves to preserve its high standard of purity and excellence, and guarantee it to be in all respects superior to all other similar preparations.

Quality and style considered, it is by far the cheapest preparation before the public.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists, throughout the Pacific Coast.

ILLINOIS

Elgin Watches.

ELEGANT, DURABLE,

ACCURATE TIMEKEEPERS.

The Cheapest for their qualities of any in Market. Combining improvements not found on any other

American Watch.

FOR SALE BY ALL JEWELERS.

PAIN KILLER
PROP. PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE R.I.
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THE "PAIN KILLER,"

After thirty years trial, is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability, recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cts, 50 cts, and $1 per bottle.

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the perfectly pure and highly concentrated Extracts from FRESH FRUITS, prepared with great care.

Lemon,	Vanilla,	Rose,
Almond,	Pineapple,	Peach,
Orange,	Raspberry,	Nutmeg,
Cinnamon,	Strawberry,	Cloves,

FOR FLAVORING

Ice-Creams, Custards, Pies, Blancmange,

Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, Etc.,

Are used and indorsed by the most popular Hotels Skillful Caterers and Confectioners, and are extensively sold by Druggists, good Grocery Dealers and Storekeepers throughout Californiaa and Oregon.

We respectfully ask you to prove, by trial and comparison, their general excellence, and their superiority over those factitious and unhealthy kinds which may have been brought to your notice, and which parade their CHEAPNESS as the most important point to be considered.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

No Enjoyment Without Health.—Of all the property we own in the world, that which demands the greatest care is our own bodies. Better lose houses, lands, balances in the bank, anything that represents wealth, than the strength, vigor and elasticity of the physical frame. The dyspeptic, the bilious sufferer, the nervous invalid, can not enjoy the gifts of fortune. Happily, however, dyspepsia, biliousness, and nervous debility are removable evils. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is a specific for them. It renovates the stomach, improves the appetite, cleanses the bowels, regulates the liver, calms the nerves, and disinfects the depraved fluids.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. M. STOCKMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Patterns and Models,

(Over W. T. Garratt's Brass Foundry,)

S. E. Cor. Mission and Fremont Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Farm and Garden.

In a Corn-Field.

Where the nodding grasses grow,
Nodding to the waves below—
Where the poppies all aglow
Streak the rye,
There I lie,
Western breezes wander by.

Western breezes rock the wheat,
Wanton with the clover sweet;
Summer joys would be complete
But that I
Look and sigh,
Missing thee among the rye.

Where the cliffs with backward sway
Show the morning on the bay,
Silver-drest for holiday—
There I lie,
Sea and sky
Locked together dreamily.

Banished memories arise,
Singing tender melodies,
Bring a mist before my eyes—
Tread a measure
Through the leisure—
Is it pain or is it pleasure?

—*Good Words.*

The Sunflower.

The sunflower *helianthus annus*, is generally regarded as a comparatively worthless plant, cultivated about cottages because the owners lack the taste or do not feel able to cultivate more pretentious plants to ornament their places. True, it is a somewhat coarse, rank-growing annual; but it is neither unattractive nor useless. The sunflower is a native of South America, and was introduced into this country and Europe during the fifteenth century. Of late years its cultivation has been strongly recommended as a field crop, to be employed for economical purposes. The soil most suitable for its growth is that of a dry friable nature, and if the ground is strongly impregnated with alkali, that fact is an advantage rather than otherwise. The economical uses of the plant and seed are numerous.

Years ago, the leaves of the sunflower were used as a substitute for tobacco, and were said to be especially useful for the asthma. They can be plucked off during the summer, without injury to the plant, and dried for fodder or fed green to stock of any kind. When fed green they are said to greatly increase the flow of milk in milch cows, by whom they are eagerly devoured.

The stems may be employed as supports for other climbing plants—the larger ones even for hops. When dried they form an excellent summer wood; fully as good as small willows, which are much sought after by bakers, from their furnishing a quick, hot blaze, with very little deposit of soot, much less than is the case with pine wood. In burning, the stems will yield ten per cent. of potash, a valuable product.

The seed, however, is the most important product. In some countries it is ground into flour, and used for bread or gruel. When simply "cracked," it furnishes a most excellent food for poultry, especially for young and growing chickens, or those which it is desirable to fatten for market. This fattening quality is due to the large amount of oil which they contain, but for that reason they should be fed only sparingly to laying hens. When roasted, the seeds have very much the flavor of coffee, and an infusion makes a very pleasant beverage.

The seed, on expression, furnishes a most excellent oil, which may be used as a salad oil, for the lamp or for the manufacture of soap. We saw a statement not long since that a Mr. Schlicht, of Siskiyou, we think, is raising the sunflower on a large scale, and has put up an oil mill, by which he is manufacturing from this product an article of sweet oil, equal to anything of the kind in the market. He also makes a salad oil equal to the best made from the olive.

There is still another use not yet mentioned, and which, by no means, forms the smallest economic value of this hitherto neglected plant. We refer to the fact that it affords a most excellent bee pasturage. Indeed, the florets are said to be so full of nectar that the bees which visit them sometimes become clogged with the excess of sweetness, being not unfrequently so covered therewith that their comrades are obliged to come to their relief. This peculiarity ought to give the plant a special value in some of the drier portions of the State, where bee food soon dies out; for by making a succession of plantings, which shall come into flower at the proper time, constant pasturage may be secured through the dry season, while the bee-keeper may go to any reasonable distance to find a convenient spot for his plantation.

The sunflower, like nearly all other vegetable productions, sometimes grows to enormous proportions in this State. Some three years ago, there was a mammoth sunflower exhibited at the *Bulletin* office, in this city, grown by Mr. E. T. Crane, of San Leandro, which measured four and a half feet in circumference or one and a half in diameter. This monstrous flower grew upon a stalk fifteen feet high, while its seeds were as large as ordinary grains of corn! Mr. Crane, we believe, planted several acres for the purpose of obtaining the seed for his poultry, and to shield an adjoining orchard from dust. Both objects were accomplished to his fullest satisfaction. The average growth of the plant and production of seed were enormous. After the young plants had become thoroughly rooted, they ran up at the rate of nearly two feet a week, or four inches a day!

An acre of land will contain 25,000 plants, when placed twelve inches distant from each other. The product will of course vary with the soil and mode of cultivation; but the average has been found to be about fifty bushels of seed, which will yield fifty gallons of oil and leave about 2,000 pounds of cake, as valuable as linseed oil cake, is worth, say $30 in the market or $50 for feeding. To this should be added the value of the stems and leaves as above.

Taking the above facts into consideration, we cannot but think the cultivation of the sunflower is deserving of far more attention than has usually been allotted to it. The varied and important uses to which it may be applied ought certainly to set people to thinking.—*Scientific Press.*

Selling Eggs by Weight.

It has long been urged, that eggs should be sold by weight, instead of by count. There can be no doubt that the great difference in size, a difference which is growing more and more marked by increased care in breeding, fully warrants the proposed change. *Twice a Week* says that the average of a great number of hens' eggs, weighed at random from time to time, in the market, is two ounces, or 1½ pounds per dozen; but the difference in consequence of breed or feed and care makes the range from 1½ to 2¾ ounces, so that if eggs are 45 cents per dozen the buyer would, on the average, pay 30 cents per pound, but by paying the same price per dozen and taking those larger or smaller than the average, he may get his eggs at 40 cents per pound, or pay but 16½ cents per pound for them. For an article of as great consumption as eggs the difference is too great to be thought a trifle, and a little care will save many a dollar in the annual marketing outlay. Some people might think it small to stand and pick out eggs, but there is nothing wrong or little about it. In fact, it is the duty of every housekeeper to do so; and let it be once understood that either only the large eggs will be taken, or a less price paid for small ones, and dealers will find it necessary to sell by weight.

As to the difficulties in the new system, the Poultry *Bulletin*, which advocates the weight system, says, "Fractions of a pound can be as easily calculated as meat, cheese, or other commodities; the exact needed weight wanted, it is almost impossible to make, yet they are always sold by weight, and no difficulty found in the transaction."

OIL FACTORY.—A new oil factory is about being built at Alameda Point by a Mr. Orr, which will manufacture oil from the *kakui* nut, an invoice of which will soon be here from the Sandwich Islands. This nut, which grows in great profusion on the Northern and Southern Pacific Islands, is exceedingly oleaginous, and can be reduced at very small cost. It yields the nut oil of commerce, and is held in high favor for lubricating purposes. It might, no doubt, be raised in California. Mr. Orr will also, after he gets fairly under way, turn his attention to the manufacture of castor, linseed and table oils. This establishment, we believe, will make the fourth or fifth of its class on the Pacific Coast, one of which is at Salem, Oregon, and which expects to work up 30,000 bushels of flax seed this season.—*Scientific Press.*

THE STANDISH STEAM PLOW, constructed at South Boston, under Mr. Standish's personal superintendence, has been tried with success—a slight modification in its feed, being the only thing necessary to make it entirely satisfactory. Some Louisiana people are looking upon this first improved machine with covetous eyes, but we hope it will soon come to California. Mr. Charles Coffin of Boston, agent for the proprietors, is here on a short visit, and we trust he will be induced to bring the plow here to commence with, as previously anticipated. Its success will add greatly to the value of an immense amount of California lands.—*Ibid.*

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS are doing well in Santa Barbara as well as in Los Angeles. Judge Fernold, of the latter place, has one on his ground, but three years old, on which 23 nuts are growing! This tree is said to be a rapid grower, hardy, and a very prolific bearer. It grows from seed and needs no grafting.

ROAD ENGINE FOR CALIFORNIA.—One of Thompson's improved rubber tire engines, for steam plowing and other agricultural purposes, is expected here from London in a few weeks, for Mr. George D. Roberts and his associates in the Tule Land Reclamation Co.—*Ibid.*

A LADY FARMER.—Mrs. Millington, at the last meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Oxford, Eng., obtained the special prize of a five hundred dollar gold cup, for the best cultivated farm in that district. The prize was won against several very able and wealthy competitors.

LARGE ONION.—The Butte *Record* has seen an onion grown in one of the Oroville gardens whose weight is 2½ pounds, and which measures 18 inches in circumference. It is a huge specimen of the *genus allium.*—*Ibid.*

HAY is selling in Nevada at $20 per ton, cheaper than ever before sold in that market. Barley is also being sold in Nevada for $1.60 per cantel—the lowest it has ever been in that market.

Sheep Husbandry.

Before entering upon the subject, which I promised to examine more closely to-day (the Saxon Merino sheep), I wish, however, first to say a few words more concerning the husbandry of the long-wooled breeds.

The roughness and negligence of our California system of sheep husbandry, make it necessary to give the preference to the long-wooled breeds, which, on account of their hardiness and greater strength are better able to endure such unusual, and, in many cases, inhuman hardship. They require far less skill and care than the Merinos, and are not seldom paying quicker returns and larger profits to their owners. But whilst they may be introduced, kept and increased to great advantage by our ranch owners and farmers, they might, however, be far less welcome to the owners of our woolen mills; for the more essential their qualities, or specific properties, are as combing wools, the less fit and desirable they must be for the manufacture of cloths and for all kinds of felting purposes. The Merino wools have a scaly surface, and their fibres of the better kinds show over three thousand of small serrations or teeth, whilst upon those of the best combing wools, scarcely fifteen hundred of them could be discovered. They therefore are more fit for worsted goods and far less desirable for all carding and belting purposes. The long wools, with all their usual defects, may, however, still better suit the purposes of our woolen factories, than the finer and shorter ones, in the condition as they are at present brought to them, by our California wool-growers, or at least most of them.

The two wool clips a year are simply an anomaly, and they are only resorted to for fear of losing part of their wool, and out of a self-created necessity, which I am going to explain.

The more delicate short-wooled breeds, exposed as they are during the winter to rain, cold and starvation, can certainly not be supposed to be in a very healthy condition, and not expected to produce a staple of wool of great softness, elasticity and strength. The tube of the fibre has not sufficient time to fill up with the requisite amount of oily pulp, and the fibre itself must then necessarily degenerate into a harsh and hungry-looking filament, of scarcely any strength or intrinsic value. That such a sickly product does not stick to their skin, and does, on the contrary, too easily loosen itself from it, or from the more healthy part, the spring and summer growth, is but natural; and therefore the two-clip system—the fall and the spring clip—have been invented, and through them has the maturity of the wool been interrupted and nearly all its better qualities completely destroyed.

I do not wish to enter into any kind of a controversy with our woolen mill men; much do I fear, however, that as soon as the first enthusiasm of our people for home-made goods will have entered a more temperate zone, they will find it advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to become more careful in the selection of the wools they intend to employ. Outside appearance may not always be sufficient to compete against fabrics from the East or Europe, of perhaps comparatively greater intrinsic value.

In a communication of this kind, but a very small space is allotted to my remarks on each of the many branches of sheep husbandry; therefore all I can do is to mention them, and to throw out a few short hints. I have already stated that the demand for long wool will more and more increase all over the world, and must hereafter far exceed that for short and finer wools; but this, very naturally, does not imply that we can spare or do without the latter, or that we should neglect or abandon the growing of them altogether. Far from it. For it is, on the contrary, my intention to prove that short and fine wools are not only the chief object of sheep husbandry in Germany, where most satisfactory results are daily obtained from it, but that it can be made, and still more easily made so here, provided only, that the necessary requirements are fully and particularly submitted to.

THE MERINO.

Spain, the native country of the merino sheep, has for many centuries been celebrated for the quality of its wool. During the prosperous days of Roman dominion, its woolen fabrics were the most eminent in Europe; and also in the later times of the Moorish sway, its woolen manufactures were the most celebrated in the world. With the departure of the Moors from Spain began the decline of arts and manufactures, and however the soil retains its natural productiveness, and the sun continues his benignant influence, Spain no longer furnishes its so greatly esteemed fine wools, and also no longer manufactures its woolen fabrics for other countries; it cannot, indeed, clothe any longer its own inhabitants. I need not repeat here the causes which have brought about this sad condition of things in Spain, for history has already explained them sufficiently.

The merino sheep, it is supposed, were first introduced into Spain from Asia, by the early Phœnician colonies; secondly, from Africa, by the Carthaginians, during their brief possession; thirdly, from Italy, by the Romans; and fourthly, again from Africa, by the Moors.

As I have already stated, arts, manufactures, sheep husbandry and agriculture generally rapidly declined soon after the industrious Moors had left the country. The much favored soil and climate, more than their skill and energy, maintained for a few years longer the reputation of the Spanish wools; but climate and nutritious herbage alone could not save its sheep husbandry from final, utter ruin; and since 1840, or about that time, no more fine wools were to be found in Spain. From 1830 to 1835, however, best Spanish merino wools have been imported in larger quantities into France, and prices as high as $3 50 per pound have been paid for them. At about that time, and until 1845, France also produced some very fine wools, which were selling as high as from $3 to $3 50 per pound. Since that time, however, things concerning sheep husbandry have also much changed in France; the high prices for lands, the better appreciation of mutton and manure, and the possibility of obtaining quicker returns and larger profits, have finally also induced the French-sheep grower to give the preference to the long-wooled sheep, and to abandon the Spanish short-wooled merino breeds, which for him, also, required too much care, skill and patience.

Austria, Saxony and Silesia have attained the highest degree of perfection ever reached in modern times, in sheep husbandry, and they still cling to it. Hungary and Poland, however, are, or soon will be, dangerous competitors.

Many of their premium flocks have paid them enormous profits. I have already mentioned that of Prince Lichnowsky, in Silesia, which consisted of eight thousand Escurias merino sheep. The sale of his rams alone paid him, for many years, an income of nearly $40,000 a year, whilst that of his wool clip added to it, would increase it to nearly $70,000 a year. His yearly wool clip amounted to from 12,000 to 16,000 pounds, and the prices which he usually obtained varied from $1 80 to $2 20 per 100 pounds—never less than $1 80. The contractors or buyers of this wool, after sorting and classing them according to the different degrees of fineness, not seldom realized as much as $4 00 and more per 100 pounds for the first choice of it, called Electa. Parties, who never had the good fortune of admiring wools of such a perfection, can have no idea of its beauty, its fineness, mildness, elasticity and strength. The greater these properties, the greater the intrinsic value of the wools for the purpose of manufacturing fine broadcloths; for not only can a pound of this kind be spun to an unimaginable length, or number of yards, but it can, when once worked into cloth, be submitted to that final finish, as teazling and shearing, &c., that other wools, deprived of these perfections, could never endure, at least not to such a degree, without fear of damage or deterioration. The same reasons that have prevailed with the French farmer, in the introduction of long-wooled sheep, are already visible, here and there, in Germany; the high prices of lands, chiefly, are a great obstacle to the husbandry of the finer merino breeds, and it is to be feared that sooner or later they, also, will have to submit.

But all these detrimental causes do not exist, either in Texas or in California. Here lands are cheap; and as to soil and climate, nature, in what concerns sheep husbandry, has favored them far more than Germany, and has nearly done as much for them as for Spain itself.

Thus with all the necessary means at their disposal, to provide for their own wants, it is not natural that the United States should import woolens, as fine cloths, cassimeres, &c., to so large an extent. We have to-day great advantages over the Germans, and even the American former wool-growers—we have their experience to be guided by; we have the use of systems and plans that we can easily procure—all of which they were entirely deprived of; one thing, however, we seem to be in great need of in the United States, and that is skillful and patient men as manufacturers of fine cloths, such as can make use of fine wools and be able to pay encouraging prices for them.

With all the encouragements given by the different governments in Europe, with all the premium medals, titles and honors bestowed upon the most successful wool-growers, they did only then really succeed in producing these fine wools, when the English, French and German manufacturers came at last to their rescue, in finally appreciating their wools and in paying remunerative prices for them. Thus, even with the good-natured German, did clear cash profits, more rapidly accomplish what government encouragement had begun and sustained by premiums, medals, titles and honors, but what they could not finish, the attaining of the highest degree of perfection in the husbandry of the Merino sheep.—*Marysville Appeal.*

CRANBERRIES IN GRASS VALLEY.—Mr. Marshall, a well known gardener in Grass Valley, whose garden is located on a piece of land of some 200 feet above the level of Deer Creek, a few rods from which he is located, has an extensive bed of cranberries, now bearing fruit, fully half-grown and doing well. Mr. Marshall does not irrigate his cranberries any more than he does his other vines or vegetables. The Grass Valley *Union* very pertinently asks, "If such things can be grown in the highlands of this vicinity, what could be done in the marshes below?"—*Press.*

INYO COUNTY ships monthly, according to the *Independent*, about 200 tons of bullion to San Francisco, and receives back about the same weight of merchandise, at an aggregate cost of $36,000 per month. This is, of course, a tremendous tax on her resources, even taking no account of the loss sustained, by the capital invested, by the amount of time consumed in the transportation.

Business Directory.

ASSAYERS.

California Assay Office—(Successors to Geo. E. Rogers) No. 512 California St., one door west of Montgomery, San Francisco. H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Mars, Assayer. Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, etc.

BOOK-BINDERS.

Bartling & Kimball—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 505 Clay St., southwest corner Sansome.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Loomis, W. E—Periodical and Stationery Depot, corner Sansome and Washington Streets. Subscriptions received. Agent for Koch's Patent Binders.

Roman, A. & Co—Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Publishers of the Overland Monthly, etc., etc., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Beers, H. M. & Co—Pioneer Shoe Factory. Manufacturers of and dealers in Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, No. 238 Kearny Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Holmes, H. T—Manufacturer of Santa Cruz Lime, importer of Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Hair, Nails, etc., corner of Market and First Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dodge & Sronfe—Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions, No. 406 Front San Francisco.

CORDAGE.

Tubbs & Co—San Francisco Cordage Manufactory 613 Front Street, San Francisco.

CUTLERY.

Price, M—Cutler, 415 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

DRUGGISTS.

Adams, S. & Co—Pioneer Druggists. Wholesale Agency for Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. A full assortment of Drugs and Medicines at 344 Bush St.

Gates, Justin & Bro—Successors to Gates & Keith, Druggists and Apothecaries, 219 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

Redington, Hostetter & Co—Wholesale Druggists, exclusive agents Hostetter's and Drake's Plantation Bitters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street.

ENGRAVERS.

Truworthy, F. M—Engraver of Stencil Plates' Brands, etc., 321 Front Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Stencil Brushes, Ink and Cups.

FIREARMS.

Curry, N. & Bro—Importers of Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols of every description, 113 Sansome Street.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Weston, C. W—General Commission Dealer in Fruit, Country Produce, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

GOLD PENS.

Pearce, H. D—Manufacturer and importer of Gold Pens, Holders, and cases, 606 Montgomery Street.

HATTERS.

Adams, the Hatter, can be found at 657 Washington Street. Call and see him.

Thiele, J—Manufacturer of Hats and Caps, 625 Commercial Street.

The Hat Store, No. 647 Washington Street, San Francisco, is "the" place to buy your Hats.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Craftsmen's Life Insurance Co. of New York—E. H. Shaw & Co., General Agents for Pacific Coast, 432 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Occidental Insurance Co—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office, S.W. cor. Montgomery and California Sts. Chr. Christiansen, Pres't. B. Rothschild, Sec'y.

Pacific Insurance Co—Of San Francisco. Gold Assets, $1,700,000. Jonathan Hunt, President., A. J. Ralston, Secretary. 422 California Street.

People's Insurance Co—Fire and Marine. C. F. MacDermot, President. John H. Wise, Vice-Pres't. H. G. Horner, Secretary. No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

United States Life Insurance Co., of New York. B. J. Dorsey, General Agent, 41 and 42 Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

IRON WORKS.

Hanscom & Co—Ætna Iron Works, southeast cor. First and Tehama Streets. Manufacturers of Iron Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

LAWYERS.

Cowles & Drown—Law Office, No. 621 Clay Street, south side, over Savings and Loan Society.

Gray & Haven—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal., in building of Pacific Insurance Company, N.E. corner Cal. & Liedesdorff Streets.

MACHINERY

Berry & Place—Agents for Eastern Machinery Builders, and importers Portable Engines, Wood-working Machinery, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Machinists' Tools, etc., 114 California St., San Francisco.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Hook, E. & G. G—Manufacturers of Church Organs, Boston, Mass. Edward T. Peirce, Agent 536 Market Street, San Francisco.

PATENT AGENTS.

Smith, C. W. M—United States and European Patent Office, 526 Montgomery Street. Patents obtained in all places where patent laws exist.

Dewey & Co—United States and Foreign Patent Agents, Publishers Scientific Press, and Wood Engravers, 414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

PAINTERS.

Bernard, C. A—House and Sign Painter, No. 628 Commercial Street. All orders promptly executed in the best style of the art.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Morse, G. D—Photographic Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery Street.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Cook, J. H—Game and Poultry Dealer, Stalls 48 and 49 Washington Market.

POWDER.

Bandmann, Neilsen & Co—210 Front Street, Agents Giant Powder, for blasting purposes.

PRINTERS.

Bacon & Company—Still continue at the old stand, 536 Clay St., below Montgomery, and give satisfaction to all who employ them, in time, quality and price.

Carmany, John H. & Co—Book and Job Printers, Publishers of The Pacific, Commercial Herald, Stock Circular, etc., Southwest cor. Washington and Battery.

Carr, M. D. & Co—Book and Job Printers, 532 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff Street.

Cosmopolitan Printing Company.—Mahon, Rapp, Thomas & Co, 505 Clay street, corner of Sansome, San Francisco.

Cubery & Co—Book, Job and Ornamental Printers, 536 Market Street, just below Montgomery Street, opposite Second.

Dondero, C. & Co—Printers, 520 and 522 Clay St. Printing done in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

Eastman, Frank—Book and Job Printer, (Franklin Printing Office) 509 Clay Street. Give him a call.

Spaulding & Barto—Mining and Scientific Press Book and Job Printing Office, No. 414 Clay Street, below Sansome, San Francisco. Music promptly printed.

Winterburn, Jos. & Co—Fancy, Book, Card and Job Printers and Electrotypers, 417 Clay Street, below Sansome.

REAL ESTATE.

Carter, Chas. D—Real Estate Agent, office of the "San Francisco Real Estate Circular," 410 California street, two doors west of the Bank of California.

SILVER WARE.

Vanderslice, W. K. & Co—Silversmiths, manufacture and sell all kinds of Solid Silver Ware wholesale and retail, 810 Montgomery St., above Jackson

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The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

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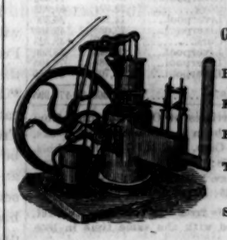

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CONTRACTOR.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The receipts of Grain from the interior, since the incoming of the harvest, July 1st, exhibit a considerable diminution as compared with the same period last year. This fact is not chargeable altogether to lessened crops, but to the general complexion of markets, both at home and abroad. When the European war first broke out, prices of Wheat and Flour in Liverpool at once jumped up considerably, and our people made up their minds that high prices would be the ruling feature upon this coast, and governed themselves accordingly. It is true prices for a short period did advance, but this rise was more than offset by ship-owners, who at once advanced freights beyond all reason, so that farmers were deprived of any benefits likely to accrue from the advanced rates of Wheat abroad. English orders in hand for Breadstuffs could not be executed within limits, and before shippers could turn themselves, the English Wheat market began to show signs of weakness. Prices have now fallen from 12s—the ruling Liverpool quotation July 21st—down to 10s 6d at date. The rate of freight to Liverpool July 21st was nominally £3, and Wheat $2@1 90. To-day freights to Liverpool are £2 15s, and Wheat $1 65@1 70. Now then, at these reduced quotations business is greatly restricted, and English orders with difficulty filled within purchasing limits. The result is very apparent in our lessened receipts and offerings, farmers prefering to hold their grain, and to this end are filling up warehouses to an extent seldom before equaled. They do not send their grain to the city, but store it at points inland. Napa County, where the crops were fine—a full average—has hardly marketed any Wheat up to this date—it is all in store. So, also, at Suisun, Stockton, Hayward's, Woodland, and other central places of embarkation. The warehouses are filled to repletion, besides great quantities are corded and stacked up along the line of railroads. The export demand for Flour is now much less in proportion than that of Wheat. The reason given is not creditable to our millers. Complaints come to us from various marts abroad that the Extra Flour sent out last year upon orders was not generally up to the standard—was inferior, not up to promised requirements; consequently some of the orders which would otherwise have come here have been sent to Chile. This result is unexpected to millers, and ought to learn them a lesson to keep up uniform standards at all hazards, and if perchance they get hold of a poor lot of Wheat, to put some other brand upon it rather than lower the reputation of California Extras. There certainly is no excuse for making poor Flour this year, even were such the case last season. There certainly are no better flouring mills on this continent than are to be found in this city. The Golden Gate, Golden Age, and National Mills have certainly the machinery for making the very best silk-dressed Flour. We have, besides, other mills, furnishing Flour of superior quality, both in this State and in Oregon, so that there is really no excuse, and should be no cause for complaint. Within the past fortnight about 10,000 bbls superfine Flour, low grades, have been taken for shipment to China in the Sea Serpent, at the low freight of $4 per ton. Barley, under lessened supplies and a fair export demand for Peru, is a shade higher, while Oats, on the contrary, favor the buyer. Hay is very abundant and cheap. Beans are plentiful, and being slow of sale, rates are quite nominal. Bran is higher, as few of our flouring mills are running, and distillers having ceased operations for a season, supplies are unequal to the demand. Potatoes and Onions are both plenty and cheap, and so are all kinds of seasonable fruits and vegetables. Wool, of the fall clip, is now arriving more freely, and with a good shipping demand for the East, prices are well up. Hides and Tallow command previous quotations. Hops of the new crop are promised for delivery in all this month. The crop, though of good quality, is said to yield less than that of last year.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Comadre, for Liverpool, had 92 tons Silver Ore, 21,243 ctls Wheat, etc., valued at $44,925. Iron Crown, for Cork, had 122 tons Silver Ore, 26,769 ctls Wheat, valued at $65,523. Sam Cearns, for Liverpool, carried 41,084 ctls Wheat, valued at $76,105. Whittington, for Liverpool, had 58 tons Silver Ore, 28,703 ctls Wheat, 120 gallons Wine, etc., valued at $58,066.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending Aug. 25th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.	Aug. 19th, '70, to Aug. 25th, '70.	July 1st, 1870, to Aug. 25th, '70.	July 1st, 1869, to Aug. 25th, '69.	July 1st, 1868, to Aug. 25th, '68.
Flour, qr sks	20,071	108,870	124,634	149,750
Wheat, sks	162,556	1,075,908	1,531,496	1,669,952
Barley, sks	23,177	140,591	169,992	109,634
Oats, sks	11,062	49,706	34,370	17,392
Potatoes, sks	13,522	86,905	80,841	87,240
Corn, sks	.....	2,124	9,231	3,367
Rye, sks	25	2,437	695	702
Buckwheat, sks	33	116	13	60
Beans, sks	252	4,205	2,834	790
Bran, sks	723	15,246	15,862	15,029
Hay, bales	13,704	79,098	60,796	61,950

Since the beginning of the present harvest year, July 1st to date, the following vessels have been dispatched with wheat to the United Kingdom:

Cleared.	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
July 2	Conquest	Cork	15,433	$29,300
July 6	Rover of the Seas	Cork	13,801	26,220
July 6	Northumbria	Liverpool	19,339	37,500
July 11	Jane Sprott	Liverpool	22,139	43,808
July 16	Caldbeck	Cork	21,560	42,043
July 16	Black Hawk	Liverpool	22,942	65,008
July 21	Ida F. Taylor	Cork	21,377	38,480
July 23	Bristolian	Bristol	22,664	41,363
July 26	Alcedo	Queenstown	17,890	24,900
July 27	Savernake	Liverpool	26,344	75,320
July 28	Bell Hill	Liverpool	14,865	27,500
July 30	Otago	Liverpool	11,295	20,000
July 30	Glory of the Seas	Cork	64,070	134,080
Aug. 2	Frolic	Liverpool	41,226	73,000
Aug. 8	Charmer	Cork	41,458	74,624
Aug. 9	British Admiral	Liverpool	39,614	71,306
Aug. 10	Royal Alice	Liverpool	33,504	61,982
Aug. 15	Mary Hick	Cork	14,258	26,300
Aug. 18	Aculeo	Liverpool	25,988	45,468
Aug. 20	Iron Crown	Cork	26,769	49,923
Aug. 20	Comadre	Liverpool	21,243	38,800
Aug. 25	Samuel Cearns	Liverpool	41,084	76,105
Aug. 25	Whittington	Liverpool	28,703	51,665
	Total since July 1st, 1870		629,366	$1,173,995

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks, 396,893; Wheat, sks, 39,250; Oats, sks, 14,447; Salmon, bbls, 1,477; hf bbls, 2,642; cs, 16,278; pkgs, 128; Bacon, pkgs, 3,631; Beef, bbls, 66; Butter, pkgs, 1,499; Hams, pkgs, 587; Lard, pkgs, 1,121; Pork, bbls, 2,345; Dried Apples, pkgs, 3,578.

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st, 1870, to date, as compared with the same time in 1869, have been as follows:

To	1870 Flour, bbls.	1870 Wheat, ctls.	1869 Flour, bbls.	1869 Wheat, ctls.
New York, etc	10	10,755	67	4,517
Great Britain	.....	629,366	9,647	947,365
China	1,793	.....	15,669	1,434
Japan	2,089	2	946	.....
Mexico	698	.....	160	.....
Panama	1,206	.....	1,579	95
Hawaiian Islands	1,880	259	182	20
Tahiti	520	.....	450	.....
British Columbia	240	68	.....	80
Central America	6,000	601	1,464	.....
Australia	300	31	8,500	.....
Russian Possessions	75	.....	.....	.....
Fiji Islands	.....	.....	.....	12,179
New Zealand	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Manila	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	14,811	641,082	41,964	965,690

FLOUR—The demand for Extra is limited, and prices of all descriptions have declined materially—fully 50c ₱ bbl during the month. The Sea Serpent, for Hongkong, will carry 40,000 qr sacks Superfine, purchased at low rates, a very considerable portion made in the interior. Flour to New York is being carried by rail at $18@20 ₱ ton, shipments having been made from Marysville at the inside rate by way of experiment. Transactions during the week include 2,500 bbls Oregon, various brands, within the range of our quotations; 2,000 bbls Golden Gate, National and other city brands, at current rates; 10,000 bbls Superfine, for export to China, private. We quote Superfine at $4 50@4 75; Extra Superfine, $4@5 25; Extra Baker's and Family Extra, $5 50@6 ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The receipts are light and the demand, both for milling and export, limited, which occasions large accumulations, both here and in country warehouses, while farmers are not free sellers at the lessened rates. Seventy tons from Chico have been sent to New York by rail at $18 ₱ ton. During the week purchases here and in the interior have been made to the extent of 50,000 ctls, within the range of $1 60@1 75, delivered alongside ship. At the close, $1 50@1 65 are given as current quotations—free offerings at $1 70@1 75, without takers.

BARLEY—The market exhibits firmness under the influence of export buyers to complete the two or three small cargoes before noted as destined for Peru. We quote Brewing $1 20@1 25; Feed, $1 12½@1 15 ₱ ctl.

OATS—The receipts are in excess of the demand; prices are, therefore, lower. We quote the price $1 10@1 40 ₱ ctl. Good shipping parcels can be purchased at $1 25; but, unfortunately, there is no considerable outlet open to us at date.

CORN—The offerings are light, yet more than equal to the current demand; quotable at $1 37½@1 55.

RYE—There is but a limited demand; quotable at $1 75@2 ₱ ctl.

BRAN—The demand exceeds the supply, and prices advanced to $19@20 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The demand equals the current supply, selling in jobbing lots at $28@30 ₱ ton for feed and "fine."

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to dealers is $28 ₱ ton, less the usual discount to the trade.

HAY—The crop was very bountiful, supplies liberal; cargo sales at $8 50@12 50. Extra choice jobbing at $14@15 ₱ ton.

CASTOR BEANS—There is a demand for all offered at the Oil Mill, and for which 4½c ₱ ℔ is paid.

BEANS—The growing crop is somewhat promising, while the demand for old is far less than the supply. We quote all kinds 2¾@3c ₱ ℔ from first hands.

FLAXSEED—Receipts are meagre, with small sales at 2¼@2½c ₱ ℔.

MUSTARD SEED—Offerings are light, and the quality inferior. Small sales at 3@3½c. Choice English is held at 3@3½c.

HOPS—The stock of 1869 is yet large, and prices both low and nominal. The crop of 1870 will be in market next week, in response to contract purchases made two years ago at 16c. The contract was for 20,000 ℔s, but the seller, thinking this year's crop short, asked to be released from one-half of the purchase, which was readily granted by the purchaser.

HIDES—We note sales in lot of 1,500 Dry at 15@16½c—the latter rate for selections; Salted, 7@7½c.

TALLOW—The demand equals the supply, with sales in lots of 25,000 ℔s at 8½c ₱ ℔.

WOOL—The receipts of Fall Clip are more free, with sales of 125,000 ℔s at 12@18c—the latter an extreme price. The market is almost bare of Spring Fleece, and the price nominal.

POTATOES—The supplies are free, and the quality uniformly good; sales at $1@1 25, and Carolina Sweet, $1 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

ONIONS—The supply exceeds the demand. Market steady at 75@80c ₱ 100 ℔s.

CATTLE—The market is overstocked. Our quotations given below, mark the highest prices now paid, and at these rates there is little demand. Slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, first quality, 6@9c; Sheep, 5@6c; Lambs, 6@8c; Calves, 5@7c ₱ ℔. Pork on foot in fair supply, selling at 5½@6½c ₱ ℔; ditto, dressed, 8½@9c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—California Butter is in very active demand. Fresh, in rolls, 37½@47½c; choice, kegs, 27½@32½c ₱ ℔. Cheese is in fair supply—California, new, 12½@15c. Eggs are in better supply—fresh California, 47½@50c; Oregon, 32½c ₱ doz. California Lard, 5 and 10-℔ tins, 15@16c; Oregon, 16½@17c, according to package.

POULTRY—The market is well-stocked, and prices rule low. We quote Spring Chickens, $4@5; Hens and Roosters, $6@8; Ducks, tame, $5@6 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair; Turkeys, 20@22½c ₱ ℔; Hare, $2@3 ₱ doz; Doves, 75c ₱ dozen; Venison, 10@12c.

FRUIT—The market is bountifully supplied with Grapes in variety. Peaches, Pears and Plums are also plentiful and cheap. Raspberries are also obtainable at low prices. Apples are not plenty. Melons are also abundant and cheap. Oranges and Limes are in good supply. Dried Peaches are called for, and sell at high prices. A. Lusk & Co., of the Pacific Fruit Market, furnish the following data: Apples—White Astrachan, $1 75@2 25; King, $1@1 50; Porter, $1@$1 25; Fall Pippin, 75c@1 25; Cooking, 60c@$1, each ₱ box of 50 ℔s. Pears—Bartlett, $1 75@2 ₱ box. Peaches, $1 25@1 75. Plums, 3@6c ₱ ℔. Prunes, 5@8c ₱ ℔. Strawberries, 5@8c; Blackberries, 5@8c. Grapes—Muscat, 5@8c ₱ ℔; Black Hamburg, 4@6c; Sweetwater, 2@3c; Native, 1½@1¾c. Oranges, $5 ₱ 100. Bananas, scarce. Pineapples, $7@8 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $12 50 ₱ 100. Cantelopes, 75c@1 50 ₱ dozen. Watermelons, $8@18 ₱ 100.

The Dying Lion.

The French reverses have set two-thirds of the English and American press howling and barking at Napoleon III. The blatant crew is led by that ever-growling bull-dog the London *Times*, which, during our civil war, published the well-worded lies of its correspondent, Russell, with infinite zest, commenting and enlarging upon them with rancorous hostility to the United States. It was then opposed to the cause of liberty; it is now the accuser of Napoleon, alleging that he is the enemy of liberty. It is the general-utility sheet of journalism, playing every role by turns. When Napoleon was elected President of the French Republic, he probably believed, as did thousands of others, that the French were capable of self-government, and in that conviction, pledged himself to its maintenance. A little experience at the head of affairs proved to him that such was not the case. The people were not prepared for so wondrous a change in the nature of their Government. Liberty was fast degenerating into license; cabals and intrigues were *en règle*; ambitious men were concocting schemes for its overthrow, and to bring themselves into power; disorder, confusion and lawlessness were in the ascendent. Two years and a half were sufficient to prove to the satisfaction of all reflecting men that a Republic could not exist in France. A stronger, more centralized, and more vigorous Government was needed. This Napoleon clearly perceived. He was surrounded by men who, either through mistaken views or actuated by personal ambition, were meditating a change. Napoleon had the ability to comprehend, and the firmness to suppress the enemies of peace and order. His famous *coup d'etat* was but the counter mine to their operations, and did not occur a moment too soon. But for it, another twenty-four hours would have seen Paris again drenched with the gore of her citizens.

His assumption of the Imperial Throne was with the full and intelligent consent of the French people, who then began to recognize the want of a stronger Government. The "Empire is Peace," he proclaimed; the signification of which was, and so understood in France, that under the Empire the laws would be properly administered, peace guaranteed, and perfect safety to life, liberty and property secured to each individual. The lines which had been so loosely held for years were then drawn in, even to the extent of stringency, all the more galling from comparison with former laxity. The press, which had become licentious in the extreme, was curbed to suit the existing order of things in France, and not to correspond with the English or American notion of journalistic freedom. As the Empire became more firmly established with the lapse of years and the wonderfully growing prosperity of the country, rigid rules were gradually relaxed, a larger and wider scope of personal liberty granted; many restrictions removed from the press; disfranchised and exiled individuals allowed to return, even to be elected to the Corps Legislatif. He was educating the people up to that point which would enable them to enjoy all the privileges of liberal government, without degenerating into license. Revolution had to be restrained on one hand, while the largest tolerance was granted on the other. In every strait, and under every possible contingency, he proved himself equal to the occasion and master of the situation. Throughout his whole career, he has evinced nothing but an entire devotion to the best interests and glory of France.

That he has made mistakes proves nothing to the contrary. He is accused of being ambitious; of desiring to establish a Napoleonic dynasty; but are these criminal, or even censurable aims? All great men have been ambitious. They could not have achieved greatness without that quality. Napoleon's career has been beset by a small legion of short-sighted but somewhat clever men, who, however brilliant, failed to see beneath the surface. They could not plumb to the depths reached by his profound genius. Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Theirs, Rochefort, and many others of like stamp, were witty, brilliant, and attractive superficial writers. Edmond About can, like any other clever man, tell us all about mistakes that have been made, and entertain us by caustic dissertations; but, compared with Napoleon, they are so many rush-lights in the full blaze of a tropical sun. In power, dignity, influence, wealth, and substantial prosperity, France has advanced more under her present Emperor than under any other sovereign she ever had.

For years the Emperor has suffered from an acute chronic disorder, inflicting cruel physical agonies, but never once weakening the almost superhuman force of will and energies of the man. When told by Dr, Nelaton that he was in a critical condition, and must remain quiet, he replied, "I have no time to be sick." When picked up, after having fallen, fainting, from his horse, he refused to retire, and remained where he thought France needed his presence. The exercise of imperial power always evokes qualities which are not lovely under other circumstances. The expression of an arbitrary will is repugnant to republican ideas, but is indispensable at times; and every such expression has found shrewd, wicked minds to give it false significance. So soon as the French were capable of intelligently using the ballot, it was given them. One by one the Emperor deprived himself of important prorogatives, and conferred them on the people. He was steadily educating them into the possibility of self-government. He was teaching them how they could correct abuses, and inaugurate reforms, without revolution. We can afford to overlook his sneers at our cherished "Monroe Doctrine," and his ill-advised Mexican campaign, as he was the greater sufferer; and we can still better afford to speak of him as he deserves. And this is the man against whom the unreflecting, or mendacious, press has leveled its shafts! This is the man whom they would have France renounce for a Republic, of which she is not capable; or for a straggling remnant of the effete Bourbons; or for a puny prince of the no less corrupt family of Orleans; or for some untried, unknown pretender to the throne of France! Napoleon has been the benefactor of his country. His course may have been harsh and arbitrary at times, but not more so than the situation demanded. A less vigorous policy would have ended in disaster. But the lion is dying; he cannot long survive; his sun may set in a sea of blood, and numerous enemies will malign his name; every ass will bestow a kick—but future generations will know how to appreciate the man, the great Emperor of the French.

Freighting to Southeastern Oregon and Idaho.

A sharp competition has for some months past been growing up between the Columbia River and the Central Pacific Railroad route for the carrying trade of Southeastern Oregon and Central Idaho, the river route having previously monopolized the most of this business. Latterly the scale has begun to turn in favor of the railroad, as affording more expeditious, and, to many parts of that region, cheaper transportation. The brief period for which Snake River is navigable to Lewiston—only a few months in the year—and the near approach of the season when communication over the Blue and the Bitter Root Ranges of mountains is likely to be impeded by snow, have, also, tended recently to increase shipments by rail; goods thus sent not being exposed to detention from this cause at any season of the year.

From Kilton, now the principal point on the railroad from which freights are forwarded to Idaho, the road is at all times a good one, being nearly level, tolerably well supplied with grass and water, has but little sand upon it, and is never seriously obstructed by snow; the only place where there is any trouble on this account being in the Goose Creek Mountains, where carriage has to be done on runners for a month or two in the winter, though the snow is never more than two or three feet deep. A new and shorter road has been opened, avoiding these mountains, and on which there is no snow to interfere with wagon travel, affording uninterrupted communication between Kilton and Idaho all the year round.

The distance from Kilton to Boise City is about 240 miles, the rates of freight averaging three cents per pound between these two places in summer and three and a half in winter, which is something less than the prices paid for hauling from navigable points on the Columbia to that place, while the time is also less by the former than by the latter route. It may, therefore, be expected that all freight destined for Idaho, except the extreme northern part, will hereafter go forward by the Kilton route; that for southeastern Oregon leaving the railroad at points further west. During the earlier part of the preseat season the freight bills of a single forwarding house at Kilton amounted to nearly $10,000 per month—a sum that it is expected will be increased the coming fall. How rapidly this branch of business has grown up at this point may be inferred from the fact that it is only about a year and a half since it was first inaugurated.

STEAM TUG PILOTAGE AT PORTLAND, OREGON.—PORTLAND, OREGON, August 12th, 1870.—To the Board of Marine Underwriters, San Francisco—Gentlemen: I beg leave to notify you that the Board of Pilot Commissioners of this State have recently contracted with respectable parties, for the services of the steam tug boat *Astoria* on the Columbia River bar and pilot grounds, for the term of five years from the 1st of August, 1870. The *Astoria* is a new boat of great power, built expressly for that purpose; and the old corps of bar pilots being connected therewith retain their positions under the law. This arrangement secures to the Columbia River bar a powerful and efficient steam tug, in charge of old and experienced bar pilots, as a permanent establishment, under a contract with, and a subsidy from the State, calculated to lessen the expenses, risk and detention of sailing vessels entering Columbia River. For your further information, I will state that, under this arrangement, the charges fixed by law are, for piloting and towing a vessel from the open sea beyond the bar, at Astoria, $8 per foot for the first twelve feet, and $10 per foot for any excess above twelve feet. Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. DRAKE,

Secretary of the Portland Board of Trade.

LUMBER INTEREST.—The number of mills on the Pacific Slope is forty; the number of men for each mill is averaged at one hundred; forty ships, thirty brigs and sixty schooners are engaged in transporting this lumber, and employ about a thousand men, while some two thousand men are employed in San Francisco in handling the lumber. The annual production is about 150,000,000 feet, worth some $8,000,000.

GOOD YIELD OF BARLEY.—The *Pajaronian* of August 18th says: A. F. Richardson, who resides not far from Watsonville, thrashed a short time since ten acres of barley, the yield being 70 bushels to the acre. This is but a sample of the grain yield all over the valley. Surely, the farmers of Pajaro Valley may consider that their lines are cast in a profitable place, as well as pleasant.

THE oldest newspaper in the world is published at Pekin, in China. It is printed on a large piece of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upward of a thousand years.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. CHANNING BEALS, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review*.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Bread.	
Pilot, ₱ ℔	— 4½@— 5
Navy	— —@— 4
Crackers in tins	— —@— 9
Soda Biscuit	— —@— 10
Cakes in tins	10 @— 11
Candles.	
Sperm, ₱ ℔	27½@— 30
do Patent	— —@— 42½
Adamantine	— 14 @— 17½
Cement, etc.	
Rosendale	2 50 @ 3 —
Plaster, Calc'd	3 25 @ 3 50
Cigars.	
Havana	110 — @185—
Cal'a Havana	85 — @150—
Conn. do	45 — @ 60—
Manila	50 — @ 60—
Coal.	
Australian	9 25 @ 9 50
Bell'ham Bay	8 75 @ 9 —
California	8 — @ 8 50
Coos Bay	6 75 @ 9 —
Cumberl'd, cks	— — @18 —
Lehigh	— — @12 —
Liverpool	— — @12 —
Pittston, ton	11 — @— —
Scranton	11 — @— —
Scotch	12 50 —@— —
Vancouver Isl	11 — @— —
Coffee.	
Costa Rica	— —@— 20
Guatemala	— 19 @— —
Java, O.G. ₱ ℔	— —@— 24
Kona, green	— 18 @— 19
Manila	— 18 @— 19
Rio	— 19 @— 19½
Cordage.	
Manila, N. B.	— 18½@— 20
Manila, Cal.	— 18½@— 20
Manila made	— — @— 18
Tarred Cordage	— 18 @— 20
Bolt Rope	— — @— 18
Bale Rope	— 40 @— 50
Cotton Twine	— 40 @— 50
Flax & H. Twine	30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.	
Alum	— 4 @— 4½
Balsam Cop	— 95 @ 1 —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₱ ℔	— 5½@— 6
Borax, refined	— 25 @— 36
Brimstone, Am. roll	— 3½@— 4
do California	— 3½@— 4
Castor Oil, East India, refined	2 75 @— —
Do Baker's	2 50 @— —
Cream Tartar	— 33 @— 37½
Copperas	— 3 @— 3½
Epsom Salts	— 5 @— 5½
Hydro Potass	4 40 @ 4 50
Nitric Acid	— 12½@— 16
Opium, Turkish	12 — @13 —
Opium, China, ₱ 10 taels	16 — @17 —
Oil, Annis	— 4 — @ 4 50
Sal Soda	— 2½@— 2½
Saleratus, ₱ ℔	— 3 @— —
Soda Ash	— 3½@— —
Soda Caustic	— 3 @— 9
Saltpeter, E. I., refined	— 20 @— 25
Do crude	— 10 @— 11
Sugar of Lead	— 40 @— —
Sulphur, flour	— 8 @— 8½
Sulphuric Acid	— 3 @— 4
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz	2 20 @ 2 25
Tart. Acid, ₱ ℔	— 70 @— 75
Vitriol, Blue	— 10 @— 15
Corks, ₱ 1,000	4 50 @ 5 —
Dry Goods.	
DOMESTIC.	
Drills, bro. 30in	— 15 @— 16
do bl'd 28in	— 13½@— 14½
do blue, 28in	— 18 @— —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36in	— 13½@— 14½
Do do, med. 36in	— 12½@— 13½
Do light, 36in	— 8½@— 9½
Do bl'd, ¾ light	— 9½@— 9
Do 7-8	— 9½@— 10½
Do 4-4 fine	— 13 @— 21
Do 5-4	— 19 @— 22
Do 6-4	— 24 @— 27
Do 8-4	— 32½@— 37½
Do 10-4	— 40 @— 52½
Shirt'g. br'n 30in	— 9 @— 10½
Apron and Furniture Check	— 16 @— 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached	— 9½@— 10½
Cot'n F'l, heavy	— 20 @— 30
Cot'n F'l, light	— 18 @— 30
Cottonades	— 24 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28in	— 18 @— 28
do light, 27in	— 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in	— 14 @— 18
Do light, 27 in	— 11½@— 13
Prints, Merrimac and Cochecos	— 10½@— 11½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	— 10½@— 11
Ticks, hvy, 36in	— 18 @— 30
do do 30in	— 16 @— 30
do do 28in	— 13 @— 16
Cot. Duck, 1@10	— 49 @— 28
do 1-6 to 12-0	— 50 @— 86
do Ravens, 28in	— 20 @— 45
Kentucky Jeans	— 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.	
Drills, bl'd, 25in	— 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in	— 12½@— 14
Cottonades, 26in	— 25 @— 40
Denims, 26 in	— 13 @— 14
Table Damasks, bl'ch'd Union	— 50 @— 75
7-4@8-4	— 70 @ 1 25
Do do Linen, 7-4	— 60 @— 75
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4	— —@— 25
Diaper, Russian	— —@— 9
Burlaps, 36 inch	— —@— 10
do 40 inch	— 14½@— 15
do 60 inch	— 18 @— 20
Print, 32in, Eng	— 13 @— 14
Sheet's, bro, 36in	— 10 @— 11
do do 30in	— 20 @— 35
do bleac'd, 3-4	— 28 @— 30
do Russia	
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 0, ₱ bolt	9 — @14 —
Clothing.	
Oregon Cassim's	75 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ₱ doz	10 50 @21 —
Blue and Red do	14 — @18 —
California do	15 50 @25 20
Hickory Shirts	5 — @12 —
Check Linen do	6 — @12 50
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers	6 50 @ 9 —
Satinet Pants	21 — @30 —
Cassimere, do	36 — @60 —
Overalls	7 — @12 —
Reef Jackets	3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 50
Do white do	4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color	1 50 @ 3 —
Fish.	
Cod, dry, ₱ ℔	— 5 @— 7
Mackerel, No 1, ₱ hf bbl	14 — @15 —
Do No 1, ₱ kitt	3 75 @ 4 —
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	— 4½@— 5
Do smoked	— 8 @— —
Flour.	
Alviso Mills	4 50 @ 6 00
Commer'l Mills	4 50 @ 6 00
Golden Gate	4 50 @ 6 00
Golden Age	4 50 @ 6 00
National Mills	4 50 @ 6 00
Oregon	4 50 @ 6 00
Stockton City	4 50 @ 6 00
Santa Clara	4 50 @ 6 00
French Conserves.	
Fruits in Syrup	6 — @10 —
Vinegar	— 45 @— 50
Sardines, hf bx	3 12½@ 3 15
Sardines, qr bx	2 12½@ 2 15
Fruits and Preserves.	
Apples, Dried	— 5½@— 6
Peaches, Dried	— 10 @— 12
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ ℔	— —@— —
Do new	— 20 @— 25
Prunes, Lang'n	— 14 @— 16
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box	4 25 @ 4 50
Currants, Zante	— 12 @— 14½
Citron	— 35 @— —
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ ℔	— 25 @— 27½
Almonds, Lanc	— 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts	— 8 @— 9
Peanuts, Cal	— 8 @— 10
Ginger, Pres'vd, ₱ case	6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American	2 50 @— —
Do English	3 50 @— —
Fresh Cranberries, ₱ gallon	— 50 @— 65
Currant Jelly, 2-℔ tins	4 50 @ 4 75
Honey, 2-℔ tins	3 25 @ 4 —
Green Corn	2 75 @ 3 —
Green Peas	— —@ 3 —
Oysters	2 75 @ 3 25
Clams	3 25 @— —
Lobster, 2-℔ tins	3 50 @— —
Turkey, 2-℔ tins	3 50 @ 4 —
Chicken	4 — @ 4 25
Gherkins, qts	2 25 @— —
do hf gal	3 — @ 4 —
Cucumbers, kgs, ₱ gallon	— 40 @— 45
Grain.	
Wheat, Cal	1 50 @ 1 75
do Oregon	1 65 @ 1 70
Barley, brewing	1 12½@ 1 15
do feed	1 05 @ 1 12½
Oats, California	1 20 @ 1 50
Corn, White	1 40 @ 1 50
do Yellow	1 40 @ 1 50
Peas, Split	5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos	— 2½@— 3
do White	— 3 @— —
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	— —@— 25
In bundles	— —@— 20
Checkun's	— —@— 22
Gunpowder.	
Cal. Blasting	— —@ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ₱ keg	— —@ 2 25
Hazard's do do	— —@ 2 25
CANISTER.	
Has. E.R.F.G. ₱ ℔	— —@— 50
do Electric	— —@ 1 —
do Am. Sport	— —@— 75
Dupont, F F F G	— —@— 50
Hardware.	
Hunt's Axes, ₱ dozen	16 — @17 —
Do Handled	17 — @18 —
Long Handled Shovels	11 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ₱ ℔	— 5½@— 6
do Wrought	— 7 @— —
Hay.	
California, ₱ ton	9 — @14 —
Hides.	
Dry, ₱ ℔	16 @— 17
Green Salted	7½@— 8
Hops.	
Eastern, 1869	— 22 @— 30
California, 1869	— 16 @— 19
Lime.	
California	2 — @ 2 25
Leather.	
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ₱ ℔	— 32 @— 35
Harness Oak	— 28 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned	— 26 @— 30
Skirting, Oak	— 32 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned	— 30 @— 32
Bridle, Oak, ₱ dble	3 75 @ 6 —
Do Fir Tanned	3 — @ 4 —
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ₱ ℔	— 90 @ 1 —
Do Fir Tanned	— 80 @ 1 —
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ₱ ℔	— 45 @— 55
Do Fir Tanned	— 38 @— 50
Wax Leather, ₱ foot	— 15 @— 18
Do Fir Tanned	— 14 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ₱ dozen	2 50 @ 4 —
Lumber.	
Humboldt, as sorted, ₱ M	— —@14 —
Puget Sound do	— —@15 —
Redw'd Boards	— —@ 7 —
Redwood Floor	— —@24 —
do Fencing	20 — @23 —
Fort Orford Cedar	45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber	70 — @— —
do Oak, Hickory and Ash	60 — @75 —
Plank	2 50 @— —
Shingles, Redw	3 50 @— —
Laths, Cal	— — @ 3 50
Matches.	
Parlor	2 25 @ 2 50
Eureka and Cal	2 — @ 2 10
Matting.	
China, 4-4	4 50 @ 5 —
China 5-4	6 50 @— —
China, 6-4	7 50 @— —
Metals.	
IRON.	
Scotch and English Pig, ₱ ton	30 — @— —
Am. White Pig	28 — @30 —
Refined Bar, bad assort'm't, ₱ ℔	2½@— 3
Ref'd Bar, good assort'm't, ₱ ℔	3½@— 4
Boiler, No 1 to 4	4 @— 4½
Plate, No 5 to 0	4 @— 4½
Sheet, No 10 to 13	4½@— 5
Sheet, No 14 to 20	5 @— 5½
Sheet, No 24 to 27	5 @— 5½
COPPER.	
Sheathing, ₱ ℔	— 26 @— —
Sheathing, Old	— —@— 17
Sheathing, Yell	— 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow	— —@— 10½
Compos'n Nails	— 20 @— 21
Do Bolts	— 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.	
Plates, Charcoal IX, ₱ box	— —@13 —
Plates, IC Char.	10 — @10 50
Roofing Plates	— —@10 50
Banca Tin Slabs	— —@— 42
STEEL.	
English Cast Steel, ₱ ℔	— 15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.